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T H E
Youth's Familiar Guide
T O
TRADE AND COMMERCE,

As it is now actually practised by the most
eminent Merchants.

CONTAINING

Every Thing necessary to be known for carrying on
any Branch of Business with Pleasure and Profit.

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|--|---|
| I. The five fundamental Rules of Arithmetic, and the Principles on which they are founded fully explained. | IX. Bills of Parcels, adapted both to retail and wholesale Dealers. |
| II. The Rule of Three, or Doctrine of Proportion, applied to Trade. | X. Bills on Book-Debts. |
| III. The Rule of Practice, or short Methods of finding the Value of any Quantity of Goods. | XI. Bills of Lading and Invoices, from real Business. |
| IV. The Rule of Fellowship, single and double. | XII. The Business and Duty of a Factor explained. |
| V. The Doctrine of Exchange; in which the real and imaginary Monies of the principal trading Places in Europe, the Par of Exchange, and the Course or current Price of Exchange, are considered and explained. | XIII. The Method of doing Business at the Water-side, with the Manner of entering Goods at the Custom-house inwards and outwards. |
| VI. The Art of Book-keeping, according to the Ital. Method. | XIV. The present State of the British Commerce. |
| VII. Various Forms of Acquittances and Promissory Notes. | XV. The Manner of insuring Ships and Merchandise. |
| VIII. Bills of Exchange, both inland and foreign, with the Manner of noting and protesting them, when Acceptance or Payment is refused. | XVI. The Nature of mercantile Writing explained and illustrated. |
| | XVII. Law Precedents useful in Trade and Commerce. |
| | XVIII. Foreign Weights and Measures reduced to English. |
| | XIX. Questions for exercising the Mind in the most useful Parts of Arithmetical Computation. |

The whole laid down in so plain and familiar a Manner, as
to render it easy to be attained by the meanest Capacity.

BY D. FENNING,
Author of the Royal English Dictionary, &c. &c. (published by
the King's Authority.)

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M,DCC,LXXII.

YOUTH'S BIBLE CLASS

FRIDAY - NOVEMBER 11

THE BIBLE IS THE WORD OF GOD

AND THE FOUNDATION OF OUR FAITH

AND THE BASIS OF OUR MORALS

AND THE GUIDE OF OUR LIVES

AND THE LIGHT OF OUR SOULS

AND THE POWER OF OUR PRAYERS

AND THE KEY OF OUR KNOWLEDGE

AND THE WAY OF OUR SALVATION

AND THE GROUND OF OUR HOPE

AND THE BATTLE OF OUR STRUGGLE

AND THE TRIUMPH OF OUR FAITH

AND THE GLORY OF OUR GOD

P R E F A C E.

THE Plan of the following Work was sketched out, and several Parts of it executed by the ingenious Author under whose Name it is now published. With what Advantages it would have appeared, had he lived to finish it, cannot now be known: He left it imperfect; and the Editor, from a Desire of completing so useful a Design, undertook the Task of finishing what the Author had begun, and has laboured assiduously to render the Whole as plain and easy as possible to the tender Capacities of Youth, for whom it was principally intended. At the same Time the utmost Care has been taken to make it a very useful Book for Schools, and to adapt it at once to the Ease of the Master, and the Improvement of the Scholar.

In order to this the fundamental Rules of Arithmetic are laid down in a Manner different from that pursued in other Treatises of the same Kind: The Reasons, on which the Rules are founded, as well as the Rules themselves, being fully explained, and afterwards applied to practice in the clearest and most conspicuous Manner.

The Golden Rule, or Rule of Three, is both of very extensive Use in Trade, and the Foundation of all the short and compendious Methods used by Accountants in computing the Value of all Kinds of Merchandise: It is, therefore, necessary that this Rule should be thoroughly understood, together with the Principles on which it is founded. Accordingly, the Properties of a Rank or Series of Numbers, in geometrical Progression, the true Foundation of this excellent Rule, are here first considered and explained; and from these genuine Principles, the Rules, commonly used in answering Questions of this Nature, are deduced in the plainest Manner. Had this Method always been pursued, there is reason to think we should not so frequently see Persons, long used to Computations, staggered and confounded whenever they have occasion to solve a Question a little out of the common Road. Nor is this at all surprizing: it is impossible to comprehend

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the Extent of any Rule, and its various Methods of Application, without being acquainted with its fundamental Principles: These only form the Clue that leads us through the Labyrinth of Difficulties, in which arithmetical Questions are frequently involved.

An Opinion, however, very detrimental to the Progress of genuine Learning, has unaccountably prevailed; namely, that the Reasons, on which the Rules of arithmetical Computation are founded, are too difficult to be comprehended by the tender Capacities of Youth. But this Opinion is wholly founded on a Mistake; there is not more Difficulty in learning the Reasons, on which the Rules depend, than in acquiring the Rules themselves: And it should be remembered, that, when once the fundamental Principles are understood, the whole Difficulty is conquered, and the Application becomes plain, easy, and familiar.

The same Method has been pursued in explaining the other Rules more immediately necessary in Trade; in order to imprint them firmly in the Memory, and enable the Scholar to give a satisfactory Reason, whenever he may be asked, for the use of any compendious Method of Computation.

In considering the Doctrine of exchanging Coins, particular Care has been taken to adapt the Precepts to actual Business. Accordingly, the real and imaginary Monies, the Par and Course of Exchange, relative to the principal trading Countries in the World, are the Subjects here explained: These form at once the Basis and useful Parts of that necessary Doctrine in Commerce; and, these being well understood, the rest are easily computed by Practice or the Golden Rule.

The Italian Method of Book keeping is next laid down in the clearest Manner. The true mercantile acceptation of the Words Debtor and Creditor, on a thorough Knowledge of which the whole Art depends, are fully explained, and sufficiently illustrated, by Precepts and Examples. It is also hoped, that the Epitome of Book-keeping, in this little Treatise, will be particularly useful to Tradesmen of
all

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all Denominations, and prove an easy Introduction of that necessary Art.

A great Variety of Forms of Acquittances, Promissory Notes, and Bills of Exchange, both inland and foreign, follow the Art of Book-keeping; and every Remark necessary to be known relative to each of these Particulars, carefully inserted; as the Manner of noting and protesting Bills of Exchange, whenever Acceptance or Payment is refused.

Sufficient Instructions, illustrated by a great number of Examples, are given with regard to making out Bills of Parcels, both for retail and wholesale Dealers: And, to render the Whole more useful, the Examples are adapted to particular Trades, and therefore not only necessary Specimens of each, but also form proper Exercises for Youth at Schools; and accordingly some of them are not cast up; and, in others, the amount of each quantity of Goods is left undetermined, in order to be supplied by the Scholar. These are followed by Bills on Book-debts; and the same Particulars observed as in the former: They are adapted to various Trades, and proper Blanks left to be filled up by the Pupil.

The Nature of Bills of Lading, Invoices, and Factorage, is next considered, explained, and fully illustrated by proper Examples. It may not, perhaps, be displeasing to the Reader to know, that these Examples are taken from actual Practice, copied from the Books of one of the most eminent Merchants in *London*. The true Nature of Factorage, being very little understood, has been here particularly explained. The Duty, Commission, Pay, and Power of a Factor are distinctly considered, and the Whole illustrated with useful Remarks, and practical Observations.

The Manner of transacting mercantile Business at the Water-side is the Subject of the next Dialogue. Here the Methods of entering Goods Inward, Outward, and by Certificate, at the Custom-house, are fully explained; and every Circumstance necessary to be known relative to the loading and unloading ships, paying the Duties, and receiving Draw-backs at the Custom-house, particularly considered, and sufficiently illustrated by proper Examples.

P R E F A C E.

A short Account of the Commerce of *England* follows, in which the Exports and Imports of *Great-Britain* to and from the principal trading Countries in the known World, are enumerated, in order to give the Practitioner some Idea of the amazing Trade carried on by the *English* Merchants.

Few Institutions have been of more Importance to the Improvement of Commerce, than that of insuring Ships and Merchandise, and therefore could not, with the least regard to Propriety, be omitted in an Introduction to Trade : Accordingly, the Whole is sufficiently explained, and illustrated with Copies of the usual Instruments.

Mercantile Writings are next considered, with regard to their Form, their Manner, and their Style ; illustrated with proper Specimens and useful Remarks. These are followed by such Precedents in Law, as are necessary to be known by Persons engaged in commercial Business.

Foreign Weights and Measures reduced to those of *England* are the Subject of the succeeding Dialogue. An Acquaintance with the Difference between the Weights and Measures used by Foreigners and the *English*, is of the last Importance and should be well known by every Person engaged in Trade ; Tables, with their Use, are therefore here inserted, together with the Variations in the Custom-house practice, that nothing might be wanting to complete the Education of a Youth intended for Trade and Commerce.

The last Dialogue consists of a Series of Questions for exercising the Mind in different Parts of arithmetical Computation.

The foregoing Sketch of the several Subjects which compose the Treatise now offered to the Public, will be sufficient to shew, that it is very different from any other Work of the same Kind ; and the Editor hopes, from the pains he has taken in the Composition, that it will prove an easy and familiar Guide to Trade and Commerce, a valuable Companion to Persons in Business, and an useful Assistant to those who are engaged in the Education of Youth.

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T H E

Youth's Familiar Guide

T O

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

INTRODUCTORY DIALOGUE,

Between Philomathes, a Master, and Tyro, a Scholar.

Tyro. MY Guardians having determined that the future Part of my Life shall be devoted to Trade and Commerce, I am come to beg you would instruct me in the Rudiments, and, as much as possible, in the Practice of these useful Arts, that I may not appear wholly a Stranger to the necessary Parts of Knowledge, when I make my first Appearance in the trading World.

Philos. I will very readily, my dear Tyro, undertake the Office ; and must applaud both the wise Resolution of your Guardians, and your own good Sense, which has inspired you with a Desire of gaining all the Learning necessary to be known, before you attempt the Practice. Without this previous Knowledge, a young Man makes but an awkward Appearance among Men of Business; becomes ti-

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mid and fearful, doubts his own Abilities, and spends a considerable Part of his Time before he acquires the Experience and Fortitude so necessary to carry him through the World with Advantage and Applause.

We will, therefore, if you please, begin immediately ; but it will be proper, before we proceed to consider the Requisites more immediately necessary in Trade, to know, whether you are or are not sufficiently acquainted with the Rules of common Arithmetic ; for, if you are deficient in these, your progress will be continually interrupted, and the Task become disagreeable to us both : On the contrary, by being previously acquainted with the fundamental and useful Rules of that necessary Art, every Thing will appear easy and familiar, especially as I shall take particular Care to remove all the Difficulties that may arise, and render every Thing plain and easy to be understood.

Tyro. This is the very Method I would wish you to pursue ; for tho' I have gone through most of the Rules of Arithmetic, yet some of them may have slipped my Memory, and others I may, perhaps, have learned but imperfectly : a full Examination, therefore, will give me great Pleasure.

Philo. Your Desire shall be gratified ; I shall accordingly begin with the fundamental Rules, and consider them in their proper Order.

D I A L O G U E I.

Explaining the Five Principal Rules of Arithmetic.

I. OF NUMERATION, *the First Rule.*

Philo. **N**UMERATION is divided into two Parts, *viz.* the Reading any Number expressed by Figures ; and the Expressing by Digits, or Figures, any Number proposed in Words. Both these, I hope you are well acquainted with : I shall, however, observe, with regard to the first, that every Number is said to consist of as many Places as it contains

tains Figures; that the Value of every Digit differs in any Number, according to the Place it occupies; that the Reading of any Number consists in giving to every Digit or Figure it contains its real Value; and that every Figure increases from the Units, or right-hand Place, in a ten-fold Proportion.

The Figure or Digit that possesses the first or right-hand Place, implies nothing more than its own natural Value; thus, 9 is nine Units, 8 is eight Units, &c. The second Figure towards the left Hand possesses the Place of Tens, and therefore becomes of ten Times its natural Value, merely from the Place it stands in. The Figure in the third Place possesses the Place of Hundreds, the fourth that of Thousands, the fifth of Ten Thousands, the sixth of Hundreds of Thousands, the seventh of Millions, &c. as in the following Series:

Billions.	Th. Millions.	Th. Millions.	Th. Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Thousands.	Hundreds.	Tens.	Units.
CX	CX	CX										
5	4	3	2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

By the Help of the above Table, it will be very easy to read a Number of ever so many Places, especially if the following Directions be observed. Suppose the Number parted into as many Sets, or Degrees, of three Places each, beginning at the Unit's Place, as it will admit of, and if One or Two remain, they will be the Units and Tens of the next Degree. This being supposed, begin at the left Hand, reading in each Degree, as many Hundreds, Tens, and Units, as the Figures in those Places of the Degree express, adding the Name of the Degree, Millions, Thousands, &c. These Observations, if properly attended to, will be sufficient; and you will,

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therefore, my dear Tyro, read the Figures in the above Table.

Tyro. Five Billions, four Hundred thirty-two Thousand, one Hundred twenty-three Millions, four Hundred sixty-six Thousand, seven Hundred, eighty-nine.

Philo. You are extremely right; and a few more Questions will, I find, be sufficient. Read the Figures in the following Series, 321647879.

Tyro. Three Hundred twenty-one Millions, six Hundred forty-seven Thousand, eight Hundred seventy-nine.

Philo. How are the following Figures, 600500400, to be read?

Tyro. Six Hundred Millions, five Hundred Thousand, four Hundred.

Philo. Read the following Figures, 400003001.

Tyro. Four Hundred Millions, three Thousand and one.

Philo. We will now proceed to the second Branch, generally called Notation, which, I have already observed, consists in writing down in Figures any Number proposed in Words. This is, indeed, nothing more than the Converse of the former, and is easily understood; for when the true Value of every Digit in a Rank or Series of Figures is known, any Sum proposed may be wrote down with the greatest Ease and Facility. Write down, therefore, in Figures, two Hundred fifty-six Millions, three Hundred twenty-five Thousand, four Hundred fifty-six.

Tyro. 256325456.

Philo. Write down in Figures four Hundred Thousand Millions, and twenty-two.

Tyro. 4000000022.

Philo. Set down eleven Thousand, eleven Hundred and eleven.

Tyro. 12111. This Question is easily answered, if it be considered, that eleven Hundred is one Thousand one Hundred; therefore the Sum properly expressed is twelve Thousand one Hundred and eleven.

Philo. I am pleased with your Answers; and your last Remark is extremely just. But it is customary
to

to express Numbers in that Manner: Thus, the present Year is often called seventeen Hundred seventy-two, instead of one Thousand seven Hundred seventy-two. The New River was brought to London in sixteen Hundred and fourteen, instead of one Thousand six Hundred and fourteen. These and other similar Methods of expressing Numbers should be carefully attended to, in writing down such Sums in Figures. We often say twenty, thirty, forty, fifty Shillings, &c. instead of one Pound, one Pound ten Shillings, two Pounds, two Pounds ten Shillings, &c. Likewise, thirteen, fourteen; fifteen, sixteen, seventeen Pence, &c. instead of one Shilling and one Penny, one Shilling and two Pence, one Shilling and three Pence, one Shilling and four Pence, one Shilling and five Pence, &c.

If these Instructions are carefully attended to, and imprinted on the Memory, they will be sufficient to remove every Difficulty that may occur in the first Rule of Arithmetic. But there are a few Marks, Characters, or Signs, used by algebraical and arithmetical Writers, which are of excellent Use, as they tend greatly to shorten the Expression, and, at the same Time, convey a plainer and more adequate Idea of a Question, than can be done either by Words or Figures, without their Assistance. I shall, therefore, add a List of them here, with proper Explanations; and hope you will treasure them up in your Memory, and use them frequently in your arithmetical Operations.

Characters used in this Work, with their Explanation.

+, *Plus*, or *more*, the Character of Addition; and indicates that the Numbers it stands between are to be added together.

Thus, $5+6$ is five more six, and signifies that 5 and 6 are to be added together.

—, *Minus*, or *less*, the Sign of Subtraction; implying, that the Number on the right Hand is to be subtracted from the Number that precedes it, or that on the left Hand.

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Thus, $25-15$ is 25 less 15, and expresses the Difference between 25 and 15.

x, The Character of Multiplication; indicating that the two Numbers between which it is placed are to be multiplied together.

Thus, 32×12 denotes the Product of 32 by 12, or that 32 is to be multiplied by 12.

$\div$, The Sign of Division; and implies, that the first Number, or that on the left Hand, is to be divided by the other. But the greater Part of Writers, instead of this Character, place the Divisor under the Dividend, with a Line drawn between them, like a vulgar Fraction.

Thus, $44 \div 4$, or $\frac{44}{4}$, expresses the Quotient of 44 by 4, or that 44 is to be divided by 4.

=, The Sign of Equality; signifying, that the Result of the Operation by the Numbers on one Side of it, are equal to the Numbers on the other Side, or to the Result of the Operation by these Numbers.

Thus, $5+6=11$; $25-15=10$; $32 \times 12=384$; and $44 \div 4$, or $\frac{44}{4}=11$.

If you have carefully considered these Characters, you will find no Difficulty in understanding the following Expression, and which I desire you will write down in Words at length. $12+3-1 \times 4 = \frac{24}{6} + 24 \times 2 = 56$.

Tyro. I think the Expression is twelve more three, less one, multiplied by four, is equal to twenty-four, divided by six, more twenty-four, multiplied by two, equal to fifty-six.

Philo. You have truly explained the Expression, and by frequently accustoming yourself to represent the Operations of Numbers by these Signs, they will soon become very familiar, and save you a great deal of trouble. But, before I proceed to examine your Proficiency in Addition, it will be proper to give you the necessary Tables of Money, Weights, Measures, &c. which are the following:

A Table of English Money.

The Gold Pieces now current are, the Guinea= $21s.$ the Half-Guinea= $10s. 6d.$ and the Quarter-Guinea= $5s. 3d.$ The Silver Coins are the Crown= $5s.$ the Half-Crown= $2s. 6d.$ the Shilling, and the Six-Pence. The Copper Coins are the Halfpenny and Farthing. There were formerly the Angel= $10s.$ the Noble= $6s. 8d.$ and the Mark= $13s. 4d.$ But Accounts are always kept in Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings; 4 Farthings making a Penny, 12 Pence a Shilling, and 20 Shillings a Pound; as in the following Table:

<i>Farth.</i>	<i>Pence.</i>	<i>Shil.</i>	<i>Pound.</i>
960	= 240	= 20	= 1 <i>L.</i>
48	= 12	= 1 <i>s.</i>	
4	= 1	<i>d.</i>	

N. B. *L.* signifies *Libra*, or Pounds; *s. Solidi*, or Shillings; *d. Denarii*, or Pence. The Farthings in Accounts are wrote thus: $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$; that is, one Farthing, or one Fourth of a Penny; two Farthings, or Half a Penny; three Farthings, or three Fourths of a Penny.

A Table of Troy Weight.

This was, for many Years, the only Weight used in England, and had its Origin from a Corn of Wheat taken out of the Middle of the Ear, and well dried: 32 of these Corns made a Pennyweight, 20 Pennyweights an Ounce, and 12 Ounces a Pound; but afterwards it was thought sufficiently accurate to divide the Pennyweight into 24 equal Parts, called Grains, which is still followed; and thence the following Table is computed:

<i>Grains.</i>	<i>Pennyw.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Pound.</i>
5760	= 240	= 12	= 1 <i>lb.</i>
480	= 20	= 1 <i>oz.</i>	
24	= 1	<i>dwt.</i>	

N.B. Gold and Silver are weighed by Troy Weight.

A Table of Avoirdupoize Weight.

This is now the common Weight used in England for almost all the Commodities foreign and domestic, and seems to have been introduced for weighing Goods subject to waste. The least Weight is a Dram, whence the Rest are computed, as in the following Table.

<i>Drams.</i>	<i>Ounces.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Hund.</i>	<i>Tpn.</i>
573440 =	35810 =	2240 =	20 =	1
28672 =	1799 =	112 =	1 C.	
256 =	16 =	1 lb.		
16 =	1 oz.			

Wool is sold by the Stone of 14 lb. 2 Stones make a Todd, $6\frac{1}{2}$ Todds a Wey, 2 Weys a Sack, and 12 Sacks a Last.

Hemp is sold by the Stone of 32 lb.

Lead by Fodder of $19\frac{1}{2}$ Hundred.

Merchants and Traders make three Kinds of Allowances on most accustomed Goods, called *Tare*, *Trett*, and *Clough*, or *Cluff*.

Tare is the Allowance for the Cask, Box, Wrapper, &c. in which the Goods are packed. When this is deducted, the Remainder is called *Suttle*.

Trett is an Allowance of 4 Pounds for every 104 lb. Suttle of some Sort of Goods, subject to Dust, and other Impurities.

Clough, or *Cluff*, is an Allowance of 1 or 2 Pounds, in weighing large Quantities of Goods, for the Turn of the Scale.

All these Allowances are deducted out of the *gross* Weight, or a large Quantity of Goods weighed in its Package, and the Remainder is called the *neat*, or true Weight, and for which only the Buyer pays.

N. B. 1 Pound Avoirdupoize = 14 oz. 11 druts. 15 gr. Troy.

A Table of Dry Measure.

Pints. Gal. Pecks. Bush. Quarter.

$$512 = 64 = 32 = 8 = 1$$

$$64 = 8 = 4 = 1$$

$$16 = 2 = 1$$

$$8 = 1$$

Note, 4 Bush. = 1 Comb; 2 Combs = 1 Quarter; 10 Quarters = 1 Wey; 12 Weys = 1 Last of Corn. But, in some of the Counties of England, Corn is sold by the Load, which contains 40 Bush. = 10 Sacks = 5 Quarters.

36 Bushels = 1 Chaldron of Coals; but the *Water-Bushel*, by which Coals, Fruit, Pease and Beans green in the Shell, are measured, contains 10 Gallons heaped up.

A Table of Cloth Measure.

The least Denomination in Cloth Measure is called a Nail = $2\frac{1}{4}$ Inches, and hence the following Table is computed :

$$4 \text{ Nails} = 1 \text{ Quarter of a Yard.}$$

$$4 \text{ Quarters} = 1 \text{ Yard.}$$

$$5 \text{ Quarters} = 1 \text{ English Ell.}$$

$$3 \text{ Quarters} = 1 \text{ Flemish Ell.}$$

$$6 \text{ Quarters} = 1 \text{ French Ell.}$$

A Table of Long Measure.

The least Denomination in Long Measure was originally a Barley corn, taken out of the Middle of the Ear. Three of these Corns being thoroughly dried, and laid End to End, were supposed to make an Inch; and on this Foundation the following Table is computed :

Barley-

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Barley-corns.	Inches.	Feet.	Yards.	Poles.	Furl.	Mile.
190080	= 63360	= 5280	= 1760	= 320	= 8	= 1
32760	= 7920	= 660	= 220	= 40	= 1	
594	= 198	= 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	= 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	= 1		
108	= 36	= 3	= 1			
36	= 12	= 1				
3	= 1					

Also, 3 Miles = 1 League, and 20 geographical Leagues = 1 Degree, or the 360th Part of the Circumference of the Earth.

But the geographical Mile is longer than the common Mile, there being about 69 Miles and a Half, English Statute Measure, in a Degree.

Note, 40 Poles or Perches in Length, and 4 in Breadth, make a Statute Acre of Land; that is, 160 Square Poles make an Acre.

Of Liquid Measure.

Liquid Measure is of three Kinds, Wine, Ale, and Beer.

A Table of Wine Measure.

Sol. Inch.	Pin's.	Gal.	Hogshds.	Pipes.	Ton.
58212	= 2016	= 252	= 4	= 2	= 1
29106	= 1008	= 126	= 2	= 1 P.	
14553	= 504	= 63	= 1 Hbd.		
231	= 8	= 1 Gal.			

42 Gal. = 1 Tierce.

84 Gal. = 1 Puncheon.

18 Gal. = 1 Rundlet.

31 $\frac{1}{2}$ Gal. = 1 Barrel of Wine or Vinegar.

A Table of Ale Measure.

Cubic Inch.	Gal.	Firk.	Kilder.	Bar.	Hbd.
13536	= 48	= 6	= 3	= 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	= 1
9024	= 32	= 4	= 2	= 1	
4512	= 16	= 2	= 1		
2256	= 8	= 1			
282	= 1				

A Table of Beer Measure.

<i>Cubic Inch.</i>	<i>Gal.</i>	<i>Firk.</i>	<i>Kild.</i>	<i>Barrel.</i>	<i>Hbd.</i>
15228 =	54 =	6 =	3 =	1½ =	1
10152 =	36 =	4 =	2 =	1	
5076 =	18 =	2 =	1		
2538 =	9 =	1			
282 =	1				

Of Time.

Time is a relative Term, implying the Duration or Mutation of Things, a Year being the Standard or Integer by which such Continuance or Change is computed. By a Year is meant the Space of Time in which the Earth describes its annual Orbit round the Sun; and, according to the most accurate Observations, consists of 365 Days, 5 Hours, 48 Minutes, 57 Seconds, 21 Thirds, &c. But, as a Second is the least Space of Time that can be measured by a Clock, &c. the following Table is begun with Seconds, and the Year is supposed to consist of 365 Days, 6 Hours:

<i>Seconds.</i>	<i>Minutes.</i>	<i>Hours.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
31556937 =	525948 =	8766 =	365¼ =	1
86400 =	1440 =	24 =	1	
3600 =	60 =	1		
60 =	1			

The Year is also divided into Months, which are of two Kinds, *Calendar* and *Common*.

The *Calendar* Months, of which 12 make a Year, are unequal, some having 31 Days, and others 30; February has only 28 Days, except on Leap-Years, when it has 29 Days. The Months, and the Number of Days each contains, are as follow:

January 31 Days, February 28 or 29, March 31, April 30, May 31, June 30, July 31, August 31, September 30, October 31, November 30, December 31.

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The common Months are equal, each consisting of 28 Days; so that 13 common Months make a Year.

Also, 7 Days make a Week, and 52 Weeks one Year.

Besides these Tables, there is another, which I would advise you to learn by Heart. It is called the

Pence Table.

d.		s.	d.
20	=	1	8
30	=	2	6
40	=	3	4
50	=	4	2
60	=	5	0
70	=	5	10
80	=	6	8
90	=	7	6
100	=	8	4
110	=	9	2
120	=	10	0

Tyro. You may depend upon my Care in committing every Thing to Memory that you may think proper to recommend; and am greatly obliged to you for the Pains you have taken in these Tables.

II. Of ADDITION, *the Second Fundamental Rule of Arithmetic.*

Philo. ADDITION is the Method of collecting several Numbers into one Sum; and is performed by the Three following Rules:

1. Write the given Numbers under each other in such a Manner, that Units may stand under Units, Tens under Tens, Hundreds under Hundreds, &c. and under these draw a Line.

2. Add up the first or right-hand perpendicular Row, and set down under it, below the Line, the Overplus

Overplus of the Units of the second Row contained in that Sum.

3. Add those Units to the Sum of the second Row, under which write the Overplus of the Units of the third Row contained in that Sum. Proceed in this Manner until all the Rows are added together.

A few Examples will render these Rules very easy.

Example 1.

Add 28, 76, 47, 18, and 12, together.

Tyro. If I understand the above Rules, I am first to write down these Numbers, placing Units under Units, &c. and they will stand as in the Margin.

28	
76	
47	
18	
12	
—	
181	

Then I say, 2 and 8 is 10, and 7 is 17, and 6 is 23, and 8 is 31; then, because 10 Units in the Right-hand Row make an Unit in the next, and there being three Units of the second Row in 31, and an Overplus of 1, I set down 1 under the Right-hand Row, and carry 3 to the second Row, saying, 3 that I carried and 1 is 4, and 1 is 5, and 4 is 9, and 7 is 16, and 2 is 18; in which there is 1 Unit of the third Row, (had there been a third Row) and an Overplus of 8; I, therefore, set down 8 under the second Row, and carry 1 to the third. But as there is no third Row in this Question, the 1 must be wrote on the left Hand of the 8; and the Sum required will be 181.

Philo. By the Manner of your applying the Rules, I perceive that you understand them sufficiently; one or two more Examples, therefore, will be sufficient.

Example 2.

Add 442, 6121, 42720, 81, 16726, 6279, and 74, together.

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$$\begin{array}{r}
 442 \\
 6121 \\
 42720 \\
 81 \\
 16726 \\
 6279 \\
 \hline
 74 \\
 \text{Tyro. } 72443 \quad \text{Answer.}
 \end{array}$$

Example 3.

Philo. Add the Numbers 33272, 44163, 89756, 96784, 65722, and 10000, together.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 33272 \\
 44163 \\
 89756 \\
 96784 \\
 65722 \\
 10000 \\
 \hline
 \text{Tyro. } 339697 \quad \text{Answer.}
 \end{array}$$

Philo. It frequently happens, that Numbers are to be added together whose Values do not increase in a ten-fold Proportion, as in the last Examples : as in adding together different Sums of Money, consisting of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence; Weights and Measures, &c. In all these, regard must be had to the Number of Units of a lower Name contained in one of the next in a greater Name, according to the preceding Tables.

Example 4.

Add the following Sums of Money together.

	L.	s.	d.	
	251	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	51	12	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	
	127	10	2	
	12	2	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	
	94	19	7	
Tyro.	537	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Answer.

Philo.

Philo. What Method did you pursue in adding up the above Sum ?

Tyro. By the foregoing Table of English Money, 4 Farthings = 1 Penny ; I, therefore, for every 4 in the Farthings, carry 1 to the Row of Pence, setting down the Oveplus under the Row of Farthings ; and because 12 Pence = 1 Shilling, I carry 1 for every 12 to the Row of Shillings, setting down the Overplus as before ; and because 20 Shillings = 1 Pound, I carry 1 for every 20, after setting down the Overplus, to the first Row of Pounds, which I add up as in the preceding Examples.

Philo. It gives me great Pleasure to find you so well understand my Rules, and also the Reasons on which they are founded. Pursue the same Method, and never rest satisfied with a Rule till you also comprehend the Principle from whence it is derived. I shall be always pleased to answer any Questions you may desire to ask ; well knowing, that those Youths, who are assiduous in their Search into the Reasons of arithmetical Precepts, will soon become Proficients in the Arts of Computation. But let us proceed with Addition.

Example 5.

Add the following Troy Weights together :

<i>lb.</i>	<i>oz.</i>	<i>dw.</i>	<i>gr.</i>
222	10	12	16
12	8	19	14
129	11	10	10
256	9	5	12
49	6	2	6
Answer	671	10	10 10

Tyro. Here I carry at 24 in the Grains, because 24 Grains make a Pennyweight ; at 20 in the Pennyweights, because 20 of them make an Ounce ; at 12 in the Ounces, because 12 Ounces make a Pound ; and, in the Pounds, at 10, as usual.

Example 6.

Philo. Add the following Avoirdupoize Weights together.

<i>Tons.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>oz.</i>
291	17	3	20	14
120	10	1	18	10
241	12	2	10	6
810	14	1	8	2
722	10	2	7	1
2187	5	3	9	1

Tyro. Here I carry at 16, 28, 4, 20, and 10; because 16 oz. = 1 lb.; 28 lb. = $\frac{1}{4}$ C.; 4 qrs. = 1 C.; and 20 C. = 1 Ton.

Example 7.

Philo. Add together the following Long Measures:

<i>Miles.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>Y.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>I.</i>
20	6	22	4	2	6
18	4	20	3	1	5
16	3	14	3	2	6
41	7	16	4	2	2
32	6	12	5	2	1
130	4	8	0	1	8

Tyro. Here I carry at 12, 3, $5\frac{1}{2}$, 40, 8, and 10.

III. Of SUBTRACTION, the Third Rule of Arithmetic.

Philo. SUBTRACTION is the Rule by which one Number is taken from another, and the Remainder, Difference, or Excess is shewn.

This Rule is the Converse of Addition; but the same Caution, with Regard to placing the Numbers under those of the same Denomination, must be observed; you must also remember to place the lesser Number under the greater. This being done, the Operation is performed by the following

Rules.

Rules.

1. Begin at the right-hand Row, and take each Figure in the lower Line from the Figure standing over it, and write the Remainder, or what is left, below the Line under that Figure.

2. But if the Figure below is greater than that above it, increase the upper Figure by as many as make a Unit of the next greater name; from this Sum take the Figure in the lower Line, and write the Remainder under it.

3. To the next Denomination, in the lower Line, carry the Unit borrowed; and proceed in this Manner, till the Operation is finished.

Example 1.

From	28764741
Take	<u>19643450</u>

Tyro. The Remainder is 9121291

Philo. How did you perform the Operation?

Tyro. In this Manner. I began with the Cypher in the right-hand Row, saying, 0 from 1, there rests 1, which I set down; then 5 from 4 I cannot, but, by borrowing 10, (because an Unit in the third Row is 10 in the second) I say 5 from 14, and there remains 9; I carry the 1 I borrowed to the next Row, saying 1 that I borrowed and 4 is 5, from 7, and there remains 2; 3 from 4, there rests 1; 4 from 6, there remains 2; 6 from 7, there rests 1; 9 from 8 I cannot, but 9 from 18 (borrowing an Unit from the next Row) leaves 7; 1 that I borrowed and 1 is 2, from 2, leaves nothing.

Philo. Very right; a few Examples more will be sufficient.

Example 2.

From	726187432
Take	<u>617298649</u>
Remains	108888783
	C 3

Tyro.

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Tyro. In this Example I observe, that the Figures in the lower Line are larger than those in the upper, till I come to the two last Rows on the Left Hand; so that I borrow 1 in every Row, till I come to the 1, which, with the 1 borrowed in the preceding Row, makes it equal to 2, the Figure in the upper Row, so that the Remainder or Difference there is nothing, and therefore I place a Cypher below the Line under the 1; and taking 6 from 7, leaves 1.

Philo. It will perhaps be unnecessary to mention, that, in Subtraction of divers Denominations, Recourse must be had to the same Method as in Addition; that is, you borrow as many in each Row in Subtraction, as you carried at in Addition; because, as the Value of the Units in each Row are the same in both, the same Proportion must be observed in both.

Example 3.

	L.	s.	d.
From	671	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Take	182	18	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Remains	488	17	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

Tyro. In solving this Question, I borrow 4 in the Farthings, 12 in the Pence, 20 in the Shillings, and 10 in the Pounds, for the same Reason as given before in Addition. Beginning, therefore, with the Farthings, I say, 3 Farthings from 2 Farthings I cannot, but 3 from 6 (borrowing 4, an Unit in the Pence) leaves 3; 1 that I borrowed and 9 is 10, from 8 I cannot, but 10 from 20 (borrowing 12, an Unit in the Shillings) leaves 10; 1 that I borrowed and 18 is 19, from 16 I cannot, but 19 from 36 (borrowing 20, an Unit in the Pounds) leaves 17. The Rest is sufficiently easy.

Philo. I see you are sufficiently Master of Subtraction, when the Questions are fairly set down; but sometimes they appear a little difficult, from the Manner in which they are proposed: I shall, therefore, add a few Questions, in which sometimes Addition,
sometimes

sometimes Subtraction, and sometimes both, will be necessary.

Questions proposed as an Exercise in Addition and Subtraction.

Quest. 1. Two Seamen, Jack and Tom, at their Return from a Cruise, went to receive their Shares of Prize-money, &c. Jack received 36*l.* 18*s.* 9½*d.* Tom received the same Sum, besides 7*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* as Smart Money. How much did they both receive?

Answer 81*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

Quest. 2. A Father was 18 Years 4 Months old, (reckoning the Year to consist of 13 Months, and each Month of 28 Days) when his eldest son was born. Between the eldest and the second were 11 Months, 10 Days. Between the second and the third were 3 Years 8 Months. The third Son is now 25 Years, 6 Months, 20 Days old. What is the Father's Age?

Answer, 35 Years, 4 Months, 2 Days.

Quest. 3. Sometime since, I bought a Parcel of Goods for 40*l.* 10*s.* The Expences for packing them came to 13*s.* the Carriage to 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; I spent 15*s.* 6*d.* in making the Bargain. What do these Goods really stand me in?

Answer, 43*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.*

Quest. 4. On looking over my Books, I find, that A owes me 20*l.* 15*s.* B, 100*l.* C, 56*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* D, 82*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* What does the whole amount to; and how much Money shall I have remaining, when the whole is received, and I have paid my Merchant 100*l.*?

Answer, The Debts amount to 260*l.* 4*s.* and the remaining Sum will be 160*l.* 4*s.*

Quest. 5. The Distance between two Places is such, that, if 3 Miles, 5 Furlongs, be taken from it, what remains will be equal to 8 Miles, 4 Furlongs, and 100 Yards. What is the Distance between the two Places?

Answer, 12 Miles, 1 Furlong, 100 Yards.

Quest. 6. My Friend, William Jenkins, was born in

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in the Year 1697, how old will he be on his Birthday, this present Year 1772?

Answer, 75 Years.

Quest. 7. A Seaman, who had received 46*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* for Wages, Prize-money, &c. falling into bad Company, was tricked out of 18*l.* 18*s.* He at first intended to pay his Wife's Debts, amounting to 13*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* and his Landlady's Bill of 16*l.* 12*s.* It is required to tell whether he can, or cannot, fulfil his first Intentions, and what the Difference will be?

Answer, He will want 2*l.* 9*s.*

Quest. 8. Bought 2*C.* 3*Qrs.* of Sugar, and afterwards sold 1*C.* 2*Qrs.* 14*lb.* of it. How much Sugar have I remaining?

Answer, 1*C.* 14*lb.*

Quest. 9. What Sum of Money, added to 36*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* will make it 50*l.*?

Answer, 13*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Quest. 10. Tom and Will talking of their Ages in the Year 1772, Tom said he was born in the Year of the last Rebellion (1745), and Will declared he was 5 Years old in the hard Winter (1740). What are their respective Ages?

Answer, Tom is 27, and Will 37.

Quest. 11. Borrowed of a Friend 100*l.* and have paid him since, at one Time 20*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and at another 33*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* How much still remains to pay?

Answer, 26*l.* 6*d.*

Quest. 12. Bought two Casks of Sugar; the Weight of the one is 1*C.* 2*Qrs.* and that of the other 1*C.* 18*lb.* The Tare, or Weight, of the empty Cask of the former is 25*lb.* and that of the latter 1*Qr.* 7*lb.* What is the Weight of the Sugar in both Casks?

Answer, 2*C.* 14*lb.*

The above Questions, my dear Tyro, I would have you work at your Leisure, as they will tend greatly to render you very expert in Addition and Subtraction; not from their being more difficult than the common Examples, but their requiring some Thought to write them down properly. And as all Questions

Questions in real Business are attended with this Difficulty, you cannot be too ready in removing it:

Tyro. I shall carefully observe your Directions, and am already convinced that they are well founded: for, on perusing Question 5, it seemed, at first, something difficult; but, on considering it carefully, I perceived, that nothing more was required than to add 3 Miles 5 Furlongs, to 8 Miles, 4 Furlongs, 100 Yards; the Sum being equal to 12 Miles, 1 Furlong, 100 Yards, the same as you have made it.

Philo. Your Remark is just; and I have nothing more to add, with regard to Subtraction, than to shew you how you may prove your Work, if you should suspect any Error has been committed. The Method is this: Add the Remainder to the second Line, generally called the Subtrahend, and their Sum will be equal to the first Line, if the Work be right; because, by that means, you add the Difference of the two Lines to the lesser, therefore their Sum must be equal to the greater. One Example will be sufficient:

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
From	724	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Take	497	14	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Remains	227	1	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Proof	724	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Here the Remainder and the second Line are added together, and their Sum is equal to the first Line; therefore the Work is right.

IV. Of MULTIPLICATION, the Fourth Fundamental Rule of Arithmetic.

MULTIPLICATION is the Method of finding the Amount of a given Number, when it is repeated as many Times as is represented by another Number, or as often as the other Number contains Units.

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The Number to be multiplied is called the *Multiplicand*.

The Number by which the Multiplicand is to be multiplied, is called the *Multiplier*.

And the Number arising from the Operation is called the *Product*.

Both Multiplicand and Multiplier are called *Factors*.

But, before any Operation can be performed in Multiplication, the following Table must be learned by Heart:

The Multiplication Table.

Times	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3		9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4			16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5				25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6					36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7						49	56	63	70	77	84
8							64	72	80	88	96
9								81	90	99	108
10									100	110	120
11										121	132
12											144

The above Table contains the Product of all the Numbers from 2 to 12 inclusively, and is very easy to be understood: for, if any Figure in the upper Line be multiplied by any Figure in the left-hand Column, the Product will be found in a Line with the latter, and directly under the former. Thus, if the Product of 8 by 7 be desired, look for 8 in the first Column, and for 7 in that on the left Hand, and, in the common Angle of Meeting, that is, in the perpendicular

pendicular Column under 8, and in a right Line with 7, is 56, the product required. The same is to be observed with regard to any other Number. But, in order to get the Table by Heart, every Line should be read successively, and repeated so often, till the whole is imprinted on the Memory. Thus, begin the Table with the first Line, saying, twice 2 is 4, twice 3 is 6, twice 4 is 8, twice 5 is 10, twice 6 is 12, twice 7 is 14, twice 8 is 16, twice 9 is 18, twice 10 is 20, twice 11 is 22, twice 12 is 24. When this Line is got by Heart, proceed to the next, saying, 3 Times 3 is 9, 3 Times 4 is 12, 3 Times 5 is 15, &c. and proceed in this Manner till you have learned the whole, which Practice will render a very easy Task.

Tyro. I have already learned the Multiplication-Table, but it went no farther than 9; though the multiplying by 11 and 12 in one Line must, I think, be of considerable Advantage; and am greatly obliged to you for adding those Numbers to this Table.

Philo. It gives me great Pleasure to hear you are capable of making such judicious Remarks. But let us proceed to Multiplication, which, the foregoing Table being well known, is performed in the following Manner:

Multiply every Figure of the Multiplicand by the Multiplier, setting down under the Line the Surplus of every Product above an Unit in the next Row, and carrying the Units, as before, in Addition.

Example 1.

Multiply	712345642	Multiplicand.
By	<u>4</u>	Multiplier.
	2849382568	Product.

In order to work this Question, I begin with the Right-hand Figure, saying, 4 Times 2 is 8, which I set down below the Line, directly under the 4; then 4 Times 4 is 16, 6 and carry 1; I, therefore, place the 6 under the Line, and carry 1 to the next Figure, saying, 4 Times 6 is 24, and 1 I carried is

25, 5 and carry 2; 4 Times 5 is 20, and 2 is 22, 2 and carry 2; 4 Times 4 is 16, and 2 carried is 18, 8 and carry 1; 4 Times 3 is 12, and 1 carried is 13, 3 and carry 1; 4 Times 2 is 8, and 1 carried is 9; 4 Times 1 is 4; 4 Times 7 is 28, which must be set down, because it is the last Figure: So the Work is finished, and the Product is 2849382568, as above.

Tyro. I think I have heard it said, that Multiplication is a compendious Method of performing Addition, and should be glad to know whether it be so or not.

Philo. It is. And if the above Multiplicand was set down 4 Times under each other, and the Rows added together, the Sum would be the same as the Product. You may work it at your Leisure.

The same Method observed in working the above Example will be sufficient for multiplying any given Number by a single Figure; but, if the Multiplier be compound, that is, if it consists of more than one Figure, you must observe the following

Rules.

1. Set down the Factors in such a Manner, that the right-hand Place of the Multiplier may stand under the right-hand Place of the Multiplicand.

2. Multiply the Multiplicand severally by every Figure of the Multiplier, setting the first Figure of each Line under the Figure you are then multiplying by.

3. Add the several Lines together, and their Sum is the Product.

Example 2.

Let it be required to multiply 2174 by 24.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2174 \text{ Multiplicand.} \\
 24 \text{ Multiplier.} \\
 \hline
 8696 \\
 4348 \\
 \hline
 52176 \text{ Product.}
 \end{array}$$

The

The Multiplicand and Multiplier being set down, as above, and a Line drawn under them, say, 4 Times 4 is 16; set down 6, and carry 1: 4 Times 7 is 28, and 1 carried is 29; set down 9, and carry 2: 4 Times 1 is 4, and 2 carried is 6; set down 6: and 4 Times 2 is 8; which also set down. Then begin with the 2, saying, 2 Times or twice 4 is 8; which set down under the 2: twice 7 is 14; set down 4, and carry 1: twice 1 is 2, and 1 carried is 3; which set down: and twice 2 is 4; which also set down. Now add the two Lines together found by multiplying by 4 and 2, and the Sum will be 52176, the Product required.

Example 3.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Multiply } 712345 \\
 \text{By } \underline{243135} \\
 3561725 \\
 2137035 \\
 712345 \\
 2137035 \\
 2849380 \\
 \underline{1424690} \\
 173196001575 \text{ Product.}
 \end{array}$$

Example 4.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Multiply } 74326457 \\
 \text{By } \underline{324} \\
 297305828 \\
 148652914 \\
 \underline{222979371} \\
 24081772068 \text{ Product.}
 \end{array}$$

Example 5.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Multiply } 936287 \\
 \text{By } \underline{60702} \\
 1872574 \\
 65540090 \\
 \underline{56177220} \\
 56834493474 \text{ Product.}
 \end{array}$$

Example

Example 6.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \text{Multiply } 36842795 \\
 \text{By } 7594 \\
 \hline
 147371180 \\
 331585155 \\
 184213975 \\
 257899565 \\
 \hline
 270784185230
 \end{array}$$

It will be unnecessary to give any more Examples worked at large; but it will be proper to add a few Questions, with their Answers only, as an Exercise for your leisure Hours.

Example 7.

What is the Product of 68749, multiplied by 853?

Answer, 58642897.

Example 8.

Suppose 468 multiplied by 1000007, what is the Product?

Answer, 468003276.

Example 9.

What is the Product of 67853945, multiplied by 111007.

Answer, 7532262872615.

Example 10.

Multiply 467853798 by 6839754, and tell the Product.

Answer, 3200004886285692.

Multiplication of Mixed Numbers, or of Divers Denominations.

Philo. I have already shewn, in Addition and Subtraction, how to solve Questions where the Numbers consist of various Denominations, as Pounds, Shillings, Pence, &c. and shall now explain how to multiply

multiply Sums consisting of different Names; because it will often be of the greatest Use in finding the Value of Goods, without the Trouble of reducing the whole into one Denomination.

This Rule is the same in fact with that already described in Addition; that is, you carry at 4 when you are multiplying Farthings, at 12 when you multiply Pence, and at 20 when you multiply Shillings, &c.

This being premised, Multiplication of Money is performed by the following

Rule.

Multiply the Price by the Quantity, or by any Numbers which, when multiplied together, will produce the Quantity.

Example 1.

What will 10 Yards of Cloth amount to at 16s. 9½d. per Yard?

s.	d.	
16	9 ½	Price.
	10	Quantity.
L. 8	7 11	Answer.

Here, beginning with the Farthings, I say, 10 Times 2 is 20 Farthings, or 5 Pence; therefore I carry 5 to the Place of Pence, saying, 10 Times 9 is 90, and 5 carried is 95, or 7s. 11d. set down the 11, and carry 7 to the Shillings, saying, 10 Times 16 is 160, and 7 carried is 167, or 8l. 7s. set down 7 in the Row of Shillings, and the 8 in the Row of Pounds; and 8l. 7s. 11d. is the Price of 10 Yards, as required.

Example 2.

If I give 1l. 13s. 7¼d. for 1 Cwt. of Currants, what must I give for 6 Cwt.?

D 2

L.

<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
1	13	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	Price.
		6	Quantity.
<i>L.</i> 10	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Answer.

By this Method you may easily find the Value of any Commodity, when the Quantity is not more than 12; but when the Quantity is greater than 12, you must find two or more such Factors, which, being multiplied together, will produce the Quantity sought. Thus, if the Quantity be 24, your Factors will either be 2 and 12, 3 and 8, or 4 and 6; for either of these, when multiplied together, will produce the Quantity, and consequently answer the Question.

Example 3.

What must I give for 24 Yards of Holland, at 6s. 8d. per Yard?

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
	6	8	Price.
		2	
	13	4	
		12	
Here $2 \times 12 = 24$.	<i>L.</i> 8	0 0	Answer.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
	6	8	Price.
		3	
	1	0 0	
		8	
Here $3 \times 8 = 24$.	<i>L.</i> 8	0 0	Answer.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
	6	8	Price.
		4	
	1	6 8	
		6	
Here $4 \times 6 = 24$	<i>L.</i> 8	0 0	Answer.

From

From the above Example it is evident, that, whatever Factors are made use of, provided they produce the Quantity when multiplied together, they will answer the Question. At the same time, a little Reflection will be sufficient to perceive, that any Number of Factors may be used, provided their continual Multiplication produces the given Quantity. Thus, in the above Question, 2, 3, and 4; 2, 2, 2, and 3; or 2, 2, and 6, will produce the same Answer; for $2 \times 3 \times 4 = 24$; $2 \times 2 \times 2 \times 3 = 24$; and $2 \times 2 \times 6 = 24$.

Example 4.

If I give 5s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ for a Pound of Cloves, what must I give for 1 Hundred Weight?

s.	d.
5	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	7
2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	4
8	4 6
	4
Answer	32 18 0

Here I multiply the Price by 7, 4, and 4; because $7 \times 4 \times 4 = 112$, the Number of Pounds in one Hundred Weight.

Example 5.

What will a Cask of Sugar, weighing 3 Cwt. come to at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a Pound?

s.	d.
0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	7
2	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	4
8	2
	4
1	12 8
	3
Answer,	4 18 0

D 3

Here

Here I first find the Price of 1 Cwt. as before, and multiply that Sum by 3, and the last Product is the Answer required.

Tyro. I think I understand this Rule sufficiently to answer any practical Question, provided Factors can be found, which, when multiplied together, will produce the given Quantity; but there are some Numbers which cannot, I apprehend, be produced by any Number of Factors, and, therefore, I should be at a Loss how to proceed.

Philo. Your Remark, Tyro, is just. There are Numbers which cannot be produced by the Multiplication of any Factors, but such Questions may, notwithstanding, be answered by this Rule; because, if two or more Factors can be found, that will produce the Number within 1, 2, 3, or 4, the Result will be found by multiplying the Price by 1, 2, 3, or 4, and adding the Product to that produced by the Factors; for the Sum will be the true Answer to the Question. At the same Time, I must own, that, in my Opinion, many of these Questions are better answered by other Methods, as will appear hereafter. This Rule is indeed excellent, where the Quantities are small; but, when they become large, and the Factors cannot be found, it is, perhaps, full as tedious, and more liable to Errors, than other Methods. I shall, therefore, only give you an Example or two more, where the Factors cannot be found, that you may not be at a Loss how to proceed in such Cases.

Example 5.

What will 23 Pounds of Raisins come to at $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ a Pound?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 d. \\
 6 \frac{3}{4} \\
 11 \\
 \hline
 6 \quad 2 \quad \frac{1}{4} \\
 2 \\
 \hline
 12 \quad 4 \quad \frac{1}{2} \\
 6 \quad \frac{3}{4} \\
 \hline
 \text{Answer, } 12 \quad 11 \quad \frac{1}{4}
 \end{array}
 \quad \text{Add.}$$

Here

Here I multiply by 11 and 2, and add the Price of 1 Pound to the last Product, and the Sum is the Answer; because $11 \times 2 = 22$, and $22 + 1 = 23$. If I had multiplied by 5 and 4, and, after multiplying the Price by 3, I had added it to the Result produced by the Multiplication of the two Factors 5 and 4, the Sum would have been the same: Or, if I had multiplied the Price by 5 and 5, and subtracted the Price of two Pounds out of the Result, the Answer would have been 12s. $11\frac{1}{4}d.$ as before.

If you have a Quarter, an Half, or three Quarters in the Quantity, whether of Hundreds or Pounds, you must proceed to find the Value of the whole Numbers, as above, and for the odd Weight take the Half, &c. of the Price of an Integer, and add it to the Result of the whole Number, and the Sum will be the Price required.

Example 7.

What will a Cask of Sugar, weighing 7 Cwt. 2 Qrs. come to, at $3\frac{1}{2}d.$ a Pound?

$$\begin{array}{r}
 d. \\
 3\frac{1}{2} \\
 \hline
 7 \\
 2 \quad 0 \quad \frac{1}{2} \\
 \hline
 4 \\
 8 \quad 2 \\
 \hline
 4 \\
 1 \quad 12 \quad 8 \quad \text{Value of 1 Cwt.} \\
 \hline
 7 \\
 11 \quad 8 \quad 8 \quad \text{Value of 7 Cwt.} \\
 16 \quad 4 \quad \text{Value of 2 Qrs.} \\
 \hline
 L. \quad 12 \quad 5 \quad 0 \quad \text{Answer.}
 \end{array}$$

In this Example, I multiply the Price by 7, 4, and 4, which gives the Value of 1 Cwt. and that Result I multiply by 7, in order to find the Price of 7 Cwt. This being done, I take Half the Price of 1 Cwt. and
add

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add it to that of 7 Cwt. and the Sum is 12*l*. 5*s*. the Amount of 7 Cwt. 2 Qrs. at 3½*d*. a Pound.

Example 8.

What will 110 Cwt. 1 Qr. of Hops come to, at 4*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*. per Cwt.?

Answer, 480*l*. 17*s*. 7¾*d*.

Example 9.

If I give 1*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*. for 1 Cwt. of Raisins, what will 97 Cwt. 2 Qrs. come to at that Rate?

Answer, 124*l*. 6*s*. 3*d*.

Example 10.

What will 4 Cwt. 3 Qrs. of Hops cost, at 3*l*. per Cwt.?

Answer, 14*l*. 5*s*.

V. Of DIVISION, the Fifth Fundamental Rule of Arithmetic.

Philo. DIVISION is that Rule in Arithmetic by which we find how often one Number is contained in another, or may be taken from another.

Each of the three Numbers in this Rule has a particular Name.

1. The Number given to be divided is called the *Dividend*.

2. The Number by which the Dividend is to be divided is called the *Divisor*.

3. The Number arising from the Division, or that which shews how often the Divisor is contained in the Dividend, is called the *Quotient*.

There is sometimes another Number, called the *Remainder*, from its being left after the Operation is finished. This is always less than the Divisor.

This being premised, Division is performed by the following

Rules.

1. On the Right and left of the Dividend draw a crooked Line; write the Divisor on the left Side, and

and the Quotient, as it arises, on the right Side of the Dividend.

2. Seek how often the Divisor can be taken in as many Figures on the left Hand of the Dividend as are just necessary; write the Number of Times it may be taken in the Quotient; remembering that there will be as many more Figures or Cyphers in the Quotient as there are Figures then remaining in the Dividend, then not used.

3. Multiply the Divisor by the Quotient Figure, set the Product under that Part of the Dividend then used, subtract that Product from the above Figures in the Dividend, and to the Remainder bring down the next Figure of the Dividend; seek, multiply, and subtract, as before; and proceed in this Manner till all the Figures in the Dividend are used.

4. If, when any Figure of the Dividend be brought down, or annexed to the Remainder, and the Divisor cannot be taken from the Number thus increased, a Cypher must be placed in the Quotient, and the next Figure in the Dividend brought down, proceeding in this Manner till the Divisor can be taken from the Number.

Example 1.

Divide 3656 by 8.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 8 \overline{)3656} (457 \\
 \underline{32} \\
 45 \\
 \underline{40} \\
 56 \\
 \underline{56} \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

The Dividend and Divisor being set down, as directed in Rule 1, I perceive, that the first Figure in the Dividend is less than 8, the Divisor; therefore, I take the two first, viz. 36, and enquire how many Times 8 I can have in 36; the Answer is four Times;

I place 4 in the Quotient, and by it multiply the Divisor, saying, 4 Times 8 is 32, which I set under 36, draw a Line, subtract the one from the other, and the Difference is 4; I, therefore, place the 4 under the Line, and to it bring down the 5, being the next Figure in the Dividend, by which the 4 becomes 45. I then ask, as before, how many Times 8 is contained in 45; the Answer is 5 Times. I place the 5 in the Quotient, and by it multiply the Divisor, saying, 5 Times 8 is 40, which I set down as before; a Line being drawn, and the 40 subtracted from 45, leaves 5. To this I bring down 6, the last Figure in the Dividend, and the Number becomes 56, in which 8 is contained 7 Times; for 7 Times 8 is 56; this being therefore placed in the Quotient, and multiplied by 8, the Product is 56, which placed under the 56, and subtracted from it, leaves 0. From this Operation it is evident, that 8 is contained 457 Times in 3656; or, if 3656^l. were to be divided between 8 Men, each would have 457^l. for his Share.

Tyro. Your Instructions are very plain; I should think sufficient to teach Division to any Person who was a Stranger to that Rule. I am sure they have brought every Thing so fresh to my Memory, that I think I can answer any Question in Division. But, lest I should be mistaken, I wish you would ask me a few Questions.

Philo. With all my Heart. What is the Quotient of 235690, divided by 6734?

Tyro. 35.

Philo. Divide 95269 by 47, and tell the Quotient.

Tyro. 2027.

Philo. Divide 33727368 by 628, and tell the Quotient.

Tyro. 53706.

Philo. If 35268749 be divided by 483, what is the Quotient?

Tyro. 72560, with a Remainder of 69.

Division of Mixed Numbers, or of Divers Denominations.

Philo. This is nothing more than the Converse of Multiplication of mixed Numbers, and, therefore, if what I observed be well understood, you will find no Difficulty in this Rule. I shall, therefore, only propose a few Questions, and hope you will be able to answer them immediately.

A Gentleman, on his Death-bed, left 26*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to be divided equally between 5 poor men. How much ought each Man to have for his Share?

Tyro. 5*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

Philo. Perform the Operation at large.

Tyro. This is nothing more than dividing 26*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* by 5. Thus,

L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
5)26	12	6	5	6	6
25					
..	32				
	30				
	..	30			
		30			
		..			

I begin with the Pounds, saying, How many Times 5 in 26; the Answer is 5 Times, which I place in the Quotient, and set the Product 25 under the 26. Then I subtract the one from the other, saying, 25 from 26, and there remains 1*l.* or 20 Shillings, which, with the 12*s.* in the Dividend, make 32*s.* in which I can have 6 Times the Divisor. I, therefore, set 6 Shillings in the Quotient, saying 6 Times 5 is 30, which I place under the 32, subtracting the one from the other, and the Remainder is 2*s.* or 24 Pence, which, with the 6*d.* in the Dividend, make 30, or just 6 Times the Divisor; I, therefore, place 6*d.* in the Quotient, and the Product under the 30, which finishes

nishes the Operation, and gives 5*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* for the Answer.

Philo. I am highly pleased with your Solution. A few more Questions will be sufficient.

Divide 463*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* equally among 18 Men, and tell me each Man's Share.

Tyro. 25*l.* 15*s.* 10½*d.*

Here I divide the given Number by 3, and that Quotient by 6; because $3 \times 6 = 18$.

Philo. If 84*lb.* of Arnotto cost 31*l.* 10*s.* what is that a Pound?

Tyro. 7*s.* 6*d.* Here I divide by 7 and 12; for $7 \times 12 = 84$.

Philo. It gives me Pleasure to find you are so expert in performing the Five Fundamental Rules of Arithmetic; I shall, therefore, conclude this Dialogue with proposing the following Question, in which all these Rules are required:

A Father, at his Death, left, among his five Sons, an Estate, consisting of 500*l.* in Cash, and 5 Bills, each of 48*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* He ordered 20*l.* to be laid out upon his Funeral, and all his Debts, amounting to 164*l.* to be paid. This being done, the clear Estate was to be divided in the following Manner: His eldest Son to have the third Part, and the other four Sons to have equal Shares of the Remainder. What is each Son's Share?

Tyro. The eldest Son must have 186*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* and the others 93*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* each.

Philo. Set down the Operation.

Tyro. It is as follows:

L.	s.	d.		L.
48	10	6		20 Funeral Exp.
		5	Bills.	164 Debts.
212	12	6		184 Sum.
500	0	0	Cash.	
742	12	6	Sum.	
184	0	0	Deduct.	
3)558	12	6	Clear Estate.	
186	4	2	Eldest Son's Share.	
4)372	8	4	Remains.	
93	2	1	the Share of each of the other four.	

DIALOGUE II.

Of PROPORTION, or THE RULE of THREE.

Philos. **I**N order to give you a clear Idea of this most useful Rule in Arithmetic, and of the Principles on which it is founded, it will be necessary to explain the Nature and Properties of geometrical Proportion.

If a Rank, or Series of Numbers, either increase by one common Multiplier, or decrease by one common Divisor, these Numbers are said to be in geometrical Proportion continued.

Thus, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, &c. are in geometrical Proportion continued; for they all increase by a common Multiplier, viz. 2.

64, 32, 16, 8, 4, 2, 1, &c. are in geometrical Proportion continued, decreasing by a common Divisor, viz. 2.

This common Multiplier or Divisor, is called the Ratio, and is easily found by dividing any Antecedent by its Consequent, or the Consequent by its Antecedent, according as the Series be either increasing or decreasing.

Thus, in the first Series, $64 \div 32 = 2$, or $32 \div 16 = 2$, &c. The Ratio being found, the Series may be

be easily continued, or any Term in the Series may be found, if the next Term be known.

And this will be the Case, whether the Series be continued or interrupted. Thus, suppose it were required to find a fourth Term, in geometrical Proportion, to the three following Numbers, 4, 8, 14. Here the Ratio is 2, found by dividing 8, the Consequent, by 4, the Antecedent; and, therefore, I multiply 14 by 2, and 28 is the fourth Term required.

The fourth Term may also be found by multiplying the second and third Terms together, and dividing their Product by the first Term: thus, $14 \times 8 = 112$, and $112 \div 4 = 28$, the fourth Term, as before.

This is the Foundation of the Golden Rule, or Rule of Three Direct, where there are always three Numbers given, in geometrical Proportion, to find a fourth.

Example 1.

If 4 Pounds of Gunpowder cost 8s. what will 14 Pounds cost?

Here it is evident, that the Price of 14 Pounds must be in the same Proportion as the Price is to 4 Pounds; therefore, the three Terms are in geometrical Proportion: consequently, the fourth Term must contain the Third, as often as the second does the first.

If, therefore, we find the Ratio between the first and second Term, and by it multiply the third, the Product will be the fourth Term, or Answer to the Question. Thus, $8 \div 4 = 2$, and $14 \times 2 = 28$, the fourth Term required; consequently, the 14 Pounds of Gunpowder will cost 28 Shillings; for the Answer will always be in the same name with that of the middle Term or Number.

But, if we multiply the second and third Terms together, and divide that Product by the first Term, the Quotient will give the fourth Term, or an Answer to the Question. Thus, $\frac{8 \times 14}{4} = 28$. And hence we have the two following Rules, by either of which

which any Question in the Golden Rule may be answered.

Rule 1.

Divide the second Number by the first, and multiply the third Number by that Quotient; the Product will be the Answer to the Question: Thus, in the above Question, $8 \div 4 \times 14 = 28$.

Rule 2.

Multiply the second and third Numbers together, and divide that Product by the first Number; the Quotient will be the Answer to the Question. Thus, in the above Question, $\frac{8 \times 14}{4} = 28$.

Tyro. You have kindly removed the Scruples I long entertained with regard to solving Questions in the Rule of Three. I always used your second Rule; but never could discover the Reasons on which it is founded: But now I plainly perceive, that the Number required is nothing more than the fourth Term of geometrical Proportionals.

Philo. You are extremely right; and, if you attend carefully to the following Directions with regard to stating Questions, you will find no Difficulty in the Rule of Three.

1. All Questions in the Rule of Three have a Supposition and a Demand. The Supposition is always the first and second Terms, and the Demand the third and fourth. Thus, If 1 Yard of Broad Cloth cost 18s. what will 25 Yards cost? Here the Supposition is 1 Yard, with its Price, 18s. and the Demand 25 Yards, and their Price: the 1 is, therefore, the first; the 18, or that to which the first is compared, the second; and 25, on which the Demand lies, the third. The Question must, therefore, be stated thus: If 1 Yard requires 18s. what will 25 Yards require?

It would have been the same if the Question had been proposed in this Manner: What must I give
E 2 for

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for 25 Yards of Broad Cloth at 18s. a Yard? For here it is supposed, that 1 Yard cost 18s. and it is demanded what 25 Yards will cost?

2. In the three given Numbers, two of them are always of one Species, one of which is a Supposition, and the other a Demand; the former must always possess the first, and the latter the third Place in the Question.

3. Make all the three Terms simple Numbers, of the lowest Denomination expressed; and be careful that the Extremes be of one Name.

These Remarks being carefully observed, the following Questions will be easily answered:

Quest. 1.

What will $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Yard of Velvet cost, when the Price of $21\frac{1}{2}$ Yards is 22l. 12s. 6d.?

Tyro. 15s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

In order to state this Question, the Terms must be reduced to the lowest Denominations mentioned; thus,

Yards.		L.	s.	d.		Qrs.
$21\frac{1}{2}$	:	22	10	6	::	3
				20		
Qrs. $\frac{4}{86}$				450		
				12		
				5406		

Pence.

This being done, the Question will stand thus:

Qrs.		d.		Qrs.
86	:	5406	::	3

Then I multiply the second and third Numbers together, and divide that Product by the first Number; the Result is 180d. with a Remainder of $\frac{3}{8}$, or about two Farthings; and the 180d. being brought into Shillings, &c. gives 15s. 8d.

Quest.

Quest. 2.

Philo. If 2C. 3Qrs. 21lb. of Sugar cost 6l. 1s. 8d. what will 12C. 2Qrs. cost?

Tyro. 25l. 17s. 8½d.

	lb.		d.		lb.
Stated,	when reduced,	329	:	1460	:: 1400

Quest. 3.

Philo. If 40 Gallons of Brandy cost 6l. 8s. 3d. what will one Gallon cost?

Tyro. 3s. 2¼d.

	Gal.		L.	s.	d.		Gal.
Stated,	40	:	6	8	3	::	1

Quest. 4.

Philo. A Man is boarded 3 Months for 5l. what will he owe, if he remains at Board 8 Months 7 Days?

Tyro. 13l. 15s.

	M.		L.		M.	D.
Stated,	3	:	5	::	8	7

Quest. 5.

Philo. A Grocer bought 3C. 1Qr. 14lb. of Cloves, at the Rate of 2s. 4d. per Pound, and sold them for 52l. 14s. Did he gain or lose by the Bargain, and how much?

Tyro. He gained 8l. 12s.

	lb.		s.	d.		C.	Qr.	lb.
Stated,	1	:	2	4	::	3	1	14

The Answer is 44l. 2s. which being subtracted from 52l. 14s. leaves 8l. 12s. for his Gains.

Quest. 6.

Philo. A Person spends 13s. 4d. in 4 Weeks; how long will 53l. 6s. last him at that Rate?

E 3

Tyro.

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Tyro. 6 Years, seven Weeks, 5 Days, 14 Hours, 24 Minutes.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>W.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>
Stated,	13	4	:	4	::	53	6

Quest. 7.

Philo. A Draper bought 8 Packs of Cloth; each Pack contained 4 Parcels, each Parcel 10 Pieces, and each Piece 26 Yards; and paid after the Rate of 4*l.* 16*s.* for 6 Yards. What did the whole amount to?

Tyro. 6656*l.*

When the Packs are reduced to Yards, the Work will stand thus:

<i>Y.</i>		<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>		<i>s.</i>		<i>Y.</i>
6	:	4	16	(= 96)	::	8320	

Philo. I perceive you understand the Rule of Three sufficiently to answer all the Questions that may arise in Trade; but I would have you also understand what is called the Rule of Practice, and which I propose to make the Subject of our next Conversation.

D I A L O G U E III.

The RULE OF PRACTICE.

Philo. **T**HE RULE OF PRACTICE is a compendious Method of answering many of the most useful Questions in the Rule of Three: that is, if the two Extremes, when the Question is stated, be simple Numbers of one Name, the first Extreme an Unit, or 1, and the middle Term an aliquot, or even Part, of some superior Denomination, the Question may be readily answered by this Rule. But, before I proceed farther, it will be necessary to give you the two following Tables, which you must get by Heart.

TABLE

TABLE I. *The Aliquot Parts of a Pound.*

s.	d.					
	6	}		{	40th	}
	10				24th	
1		}	is one	{	20th	}
1	8				12th	
2					10th	
2	6				8th	
3	4				6th	
4					5th	
5					4th	
5	8				3d	
10					half	

TABLE II. *The Aliquot Parts of a Shilling.*

d.	f.					
1		}		{	12th	}
1	2				8th	
2					6th	
3					4th	
4					3d	
6					half	
			is one			
					of a Shilling.	

These Tables being learned by Heart, and one Question properly explained, you will find very little Difficulty in understanding the Rule of Practice.

Quest. I.

What will 67 Yards of Cloth come to at 5s. per Yard?

Answer, 16l. 15s.

In order to answer this Question, I consider, that 5s. is the 4th of a Pound, and that 67 Yards will cost 67 Crowns, or 67 Fourths of a Pound Sterling; I, therefore, divide 67 by 4, and the Quotient is 16l. and 3 Quarters, or 15s.

If

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If this Answer be well considered, you will, I dare say, be able to answer the following Questions without Hesitation :

Quest. 2.

What will 54 *Cwt.* of any Commodity cost at 10s. per *Cwt.*?

Tyro. 27*l.*

Here, because the Price is the one half of a Pound, I take half the Quantity; that is, I divide 54 by 2, and the Quotient gives the Answer in Pounds.

Quest. 3.

Philo. It is required to tell the Value of 353 Yards, at 3s. 4d. per Yard.

Tyro. 58*l.* 16s. 8d.

I divide the Quantity 353 Yards by 6, because 3s. 4d. is the one sixth of a Pound, and the Quotient gives 58*l.* and the Remainder, when properly reduced, 16s. 8d. the true Answer to the Question.

Quest. 4.

Philo. What is the Value of 365*lb.* of Currants, at 3d. per Pound?

Tyro. 4*l.* 11s. 3d.

Here I divide the given Quantity by 4, because 3d. is the Fourth of a Shilling; and the Quotient is 91s. and 1, or 3d. Remains. The Shillings I bring into Pounds in the usual Manner.

Quest. 5.

Philo. If 48 Men do a Piece of Work in 6 Hours, in what Time will one Man do the same?

Tyro. In 108 Hours, or 9 Days, reckoning 12 Hours to the Day.

Here, because 1 Man must be 48 Times longer than 48 Men in doing the same Piece of Work, I multiply 48 by 6, and the Answer is 103 Hours.

Philo.

Philo. As I find you sufficiently understand the Method of solving Questions, where the Price is an aliquot Part, either of a Pound or Shilling, I shall not propose any more Questions of that Kind, but proceed to

Case 2.

If the Price of an Unit be an even Number of Shillings, multiply the other Extreme (I mean that of the same Name with Unity) by the Half of that Number, double the first Figure of the Product for Shillings, and the remaining Figures to the Left will be Pounds.

Quest. 1.

What is the Value of 324 Yards of Narrow Cloth, at 6s. per Yard?

Tyro. 97l. 4s.

The Question is very easily answered by this Rule, provided it be imprinted on the Memory by frequent Practice; but I should be glad to know the Reason upon which it is founded, otherwise I fear I shall forget it when it might shorten the Work.

Philo. The Reason is very plain, and is this: If we multiply the Price, here an even Number of Shillings, the Product will be the Answer in Shillings; and this divided by 20, brings it into Pounds, the Remainder being Shillings: But, if we multiply only by Half the Price, the Product will be only Half the Value in Shillings. Now, suppose we multiply this Product by 2, to give the whole Number of Shillings, and divide the whole Product by 20, to bring them into Pounds; then it is evident, because 20 is twice 10, that the Product resulting from the Multiplication by half the given Price being first multiplied by 2, and the Product divided by 20, the last Quotient will be the same as if the first Product had been divided by 10: because, to multiply the first Product by 2, and then divide it by 2, produces the same Number as before these Operations were performed. It is therefore plain, that, if the Quantity, the Value of which is to be found, is multiplied

multiplied by half the Price, when an equal Number of Shillings, and the Product divided by 10, that is, cutting off the last Figure, the Product will be the Answer in Pounds and 10th Parts, or Pieces of 10 Shillings each; and, because the last Figure is the Number of 10th Parts of a Pound, therefore the Double of it is the Number of 20th Parts, or Shillings.

Tyro. I am extremely well satisfied. I now plainly perceive the Reason of the Rule, and therefore shall not easily forget it.

Philo. You give me great Pleasure in not resting satisfied with any Rule, till you know the Reason on which it is founded. Pursue the same Path; it is the only Way of satisfying the Mind, and the surest Method of imprinting any Rule on the Memory.

But, before I proceed to the third Case, it will not be amiss to observe, that, if the Price of an Unit consists of Pounds and Shillings, whose Half, reduced to Shillings, is a Number by which we can easily multiply, so as to bring out the Product at once in one Line, which may very readily be done, if that half does not exceed 12, this Method may be used to Advantage.

Quest. 2.

What is the Price of 467 Yards of superfine Broad Cloth, at 11. 4s. per Yard?

Tyro. 560l. 8s.

Case 3.

Philo. If the middle Term be not an aliquot Part of some superior Integer, yet it may be equal to the Sum of two or more aliquot Parts. When this happens, you may divide by each of these separately, and all the Quotients together; for that Sum will answer the Question. The Reason is sufficiently evident. But I must confess, that, in most Cases, where the middle Term is not an aliquot Part, the common Method, by the Rule of Three, is much easier.

Quest.

Quest. 1.

It is required to find the Value of 49 Yards of Cloth, at 15s. per Yard?

Tyro. 36l. 15s.

In this Question it is easy to see, that though 15s. is not an aliquot Part of a Pound, yet 10s. and 5s. both are. I, therefore, take the Half of 49, viz. 24l. 10s. for the 10s. and the 4th of 49, namely 12l. 5s. for the 5s. The Sum of these two is 36l. 15s. as above. It would have been the same Thing, if, instead of taking the 4th of 49, I had taken the Half of 24l. 10s. as both Methods would have produced 12l. 5s.

Quest. 2.

Philos. If I give 12s. 6d. for a Yard of Cloth, what must I give for 268 Yards?

Tyro. 36l. 15s.

Here I perceive, that 10s. and 2s. 6d. are both aliquot Parts of a Pound; the one a Half, and the other an Eighth: The Question may, therefore, be easily answered, by dividing the Quantity, first by 2, and then by 8; the Sum of these Quotes will answer the Question. But it is also plain, that 2s. 6d. is the Fourth of 10s.; if, therefore, the Fourth of the first Quotient be taken, the Result will be the same with that above; and this Method was used in the Solution.

Philos. The above Cases are sufficient to explain the Method of answering Questions by the Rule of Practice; for, if you understand these well, you will easily find many particular Abridgments depending upon the same Principles: And give me Leave to observe, that Judgment and Experience will be much better than a confused Heap of practical Rules.

D I A L O G U E IV.

The RULE OF FELLOWSHIP.

THIS Rule has its Name from its being more particularly applied to the Business of Merchants acting in a Company or Fellowship; for by it they settle their respective Gains and Losses proportionally to each Man's Stock. It is, therefore, very useful to those who are concerned in Partnership Accounts, and depends on the following

Rule.

As the whole Stock or Fund is to the whole Gain or Loss, so is each Man's respective Stock to his particular Share of the Gain or Loss.

Hence it is sufficiently evident, that Fellowship is nothing more than an Operation in the Rule of Three, repeated with different third Numbers, as often as there are Merchants in Partnership. The following Example will render this plain :

Example 1.

Two Merchants, A and B, make a common Stock, in order the better to carry on their Trade to America. A put in 240*l.* and B 36*l.* After some Voyages were made, they found, on examining their Books, that they had gained 40*l.* What is each Man's Share ?

	L.		L.		L.		L.
A	240	If	600	:	400	:	240
B	360				240		
Whole Stock	600				16000		
					800		
					6,00	960,00	
					160	A's Share.	
	L.		L.		L.		
If	600	:	400	:	360		
			360				
			24000			A's Share,	160
			1200			B's	240
			6,00	1440,00		The whole Gain,	400
			240			B's Share.	

Here the Sums originally advanced by each Partner are added together, and that Sum forms the Capital, and becomes the first Term in the Rule of Three; the whole Gain is the second Term; each Merchant's Share of the Capital the third; and the Answer to each Question that Merchant's Share of the Gain whose Stock forms the third Number. These Shares, when added together, must be equal to the whole Gain, otherwise the Work is erroneous. These Observations have, I think, rendered the Rule so plain, that you will be able to solve the following Questions without any farther Instructions.

Example 2.

Three Merchants, A, B, and C, make a common Stock, of which A has 246*l.* B 392*l.* 18*s.* C 278*l.* After trading some Time, they found they had gained 64*l.* What is each Partner's Share?

Tyro. As this Question will, I perceive, require a large Number of Figures, I will set down the whole work.

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Stocks.

	L.	s.
A	246	
B	392	18
C	278	
Whole Stock	916	18

1. For A's Share.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{ccccc}
 L. & s. & s. & L. & L. & s. \\
 916 & 18 = & 18338 & : & 64 & :: & 246 = & 4920
 \end{array} \\
 \hline
 & & & & & & 64 \\
 & & & & & & 19680 \\
 & & & & & & 29520 \\
 & & & & & & 18338 \overline{) 314880} (17l. \\
 & & & & & & 18338 \\
 & & & & & & 131500 \\
 & & & & & & 128366 \\
 & & & & & & \hline
 & & & & & & 3134 \text{ Rem.} \\
 & & & & & & 20 \\
 & & & & & & 18338 \overline{) 62680} (3s. \\
 & & & & & & 55014 \\
 & & & & & & \hline
 & & & & & & 7666 \text{ Rem.} \\
 & & & & & & 12 \\
 & & & & & & 18338 \overline{) 91992} (5d. \\
 & & & & & & 91690 \\
 & & & & & & \hline
 & & & & & & 302 \text{ Rem.} \\
 & & & & & & 4 \\
 & & & & & & \hline
 & & & & & & 1208 \text{ Prts of F.}
 \end{array}$$

2. For

2. For B's Share.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 s. & L. & s. \\
 18338 & : 64 & :: 7858 \\
 & & 64 \\
 \hline
 & & 31432 \\
 & & 47148 \\
 18338 &) 502912 & (27l. \\
 \hline
 & & 36676 \\
 \hline
 & & 136152 \\
 & & 128366 \\
 \hline
 & & 7786 \text{ Rem.} \\
 & & 20
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 18338) 155720 (8s. \\
 \hline
 146704 \\
 \hline
 9016 \text{ Rem.} \\
 12
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 18338) 108192 (5d. \\
 \hline
 91690 \\
 \hline
 16502 \text{ Rem.} \\
 4
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r}
 18338) 66008 (3f. \\
 \hline
 55014 \\
 \hline
 10994 \text{ Rem.}
 \end{array}$$

3. For C's Share.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 \begin{array}{ccc}
 s. & L. & s. \\
 18338 & : 64 & :: 5560 \\
 & & 64 \\
 \hline
 & & 22240 \\
 & & 33360 \\
 18338 & \overline{) 355840} & (19l. \\
 & 18338 & \\
 \hline
 & 172460 & \\
 & 165042 & \\
 \hline
 & 7418 & \text{Rem.} \\
 & 20 & \\
 18338 & \overline{) 148360} & (8s. \\
 & 146704 & \\
 \hline
 & 1656 & \text{Rem.} \\
 & 12 & \\
 18338 & \overline{) 19872} & (1d. \\
 & 18338 & \\
 \hline
 & 1534 & \\
 & 4 & \\
 \hline
 & 6136 & \text{Parts of F.}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

	Shares.				Remainders.
	L.	s.	d.	f.	
A	17	3	5	0	1208
B	27	8	5	3	10994
C	19	8	1	0	6136
Proof	64	0	0	0	18338 = 1f.

Example 3.

Philo. Three Merchants, A, B, and C, load a Ship with 248 Tuns of Wine; A sent on board 98 Tuns, B 86 Tuns, and C 64 Tuns: but the Ship being overtaken by a Storm, the Seamen were obliged

ged to throw 93 Tuns of the Wine overboard. How much ought each Merchant to sustain of this Loss?

Tyro. The Answer to this Question is found by the same Method as that of the foregoing, and is as follows:

1. For A's Share.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 T. \quad T. \quad T. \\
 248 : 93 :: 98 \\
 \hline
 93 \\
 294 \\
 882 \\
 248 \overline{) 9114} (36 T. \\
 \hline
 744 \\
 1674 \\
 1488 \\
 \hline
 186 \text{ Rem.} \\
 4 \\
 248 \overline{) 744} (3 H. \\
 \hline
 744 \\
 \dots
 \end{array}$$

2. For B's Share.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 T. \quad T. \quad T. \\
 248 : 93 :: 86 \\
 \hline
 93 \\
 258 \\
 774 \\
 248 \overline{) 7998} (32 T. \\
 \hline
 744 \\
 558 \\
 496 \\
 \hline
 62 \text{ Rem.} \\
 4 \\
 248 \overline{) 248} (1 H. \\
 \hline
 248 \\
 \dots
 \end{array}$$

3. For C's Share.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 T. \quad T. \quad T. \\
 248 : 93 :: 64 \\
 \hline
 93 \\
 192 \\
 576 \\
 248 \overline{) 5952} (24 T. \\
 \hline
 496 \\
 992 \\
 992 \\
 \hline
 \dots
 \end{array}$$

Shares of the Loss.

	T.	H.
A	36	3
B	32	1
C	24	0
Proof	93	0

Philo. Your Answers are very right, and shew that you sufficiently understand the Subject. I shall, therefore,

therefore, only set down the following Question, with its Answer, but leave the Operation as an Exercise for a leisure Hour.

Example 4.

Six Merchants, A, B, C, D, E, and F, make a joint Stock, consisting of 2558*l.* of which each contributed as follows :

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>
A	654	10
B	543	15
C	480	0
D	254	10
E	365	5
F	260	0
	2558	0

With this Stock they traded for some Time, and on casting up their Books, they found they had gained 831*l.* 7*s.* How much Money should each Man receive ?

Answer.

A	212	14	3
B	176	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
C	156	0	0
D	82	14	3
E	118	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
F	84	10	0
Proof	831	7	0

Of DOUBLE FELLOWSHIP, or FELLOWSHIP WITH TIME.

WHEN the Shares continue unequal Time in the common Stock, it is reasonable to consider that Circumstance, as well as the Money employed by each Partner ; and this is called Fellowship with Time, and is performed by the following

Rule.

Rule.

Multiply each Man's particular Stock by the Time it is employed; add these Products together, and the Sum will be the first Term in all the Proportions; the total Gain or Loss will be the second; and each Man's particular Stock, multiplied by the Time it is employed, will be the third.

Example 1.

Three Merchants, A, B, and C, enter into Partnership; A puts into the common Stock 500*l.* for 3 Months; B puts in 300*l.* for 4 Months; and C 450*l.* for 5 Months. On closing their Accounts, they find they have gained 600*l.* How much ought each Person to have, proportional to his Stock and Time?

$$A's\ 500 \times 3 = 1500. \quad B's\ 300 \times 4 = 1200. \quad C's\ 450 \times 5 = 2250.$$

A	1500
B	1200
C	<u>2250</u>
	4950

1. For

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1. For A's Share.

$$4950 : 600 :: 1500$$

$$4950 \overline{) 900000} (1817.$$

$$\underline{4950}$$

$$40500$$

$$\underline{39600}$$

$$9000$$

$$\underline{4950}$$

$$4050$$

$$\underline{20}$$

$$4950 \overline{) 81000} (165.$$

$$\underline{4950}$$

$$31500$$

$$\underline{29700}$$

$$1800$$

$$\underline{12}$$

$$4950 \overline{) 21600} (44.$$

$$\underline{19800}$$

$$1800$$

$$\underline{4}$$

$$4950 \overline{) 7200} (14.$$

$$\underline{4950}$$

$$2250$$

2. For

2. For B's Share.

$$4950 : 600 :: 1200$$

600

$$4950 \overline{) 720000} (145 \text{ l.}$$

4950

22500

19800

27000

24750

2250

20

$$4950 \overline{) 45000} (9 \text{ s.}$$

44550

450

12

$$4950 \overline{) 5400} (1 \text{ d.}$$

4950

450

4

1800

3. For

3. For C's Share.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 4950 : 600 :: 2250 \\
 \quad \quad \quad 600 \\
 4950 \overline{) 1350000} (272l. \\
 \quad \underline{9900} \\
 \quad \quad 36000 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{34650} \\
 \quad \quad \quad 13500 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \underline{9900} \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad 3600 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \quad \underline{20} \\
 4950 \overline{) 72000} (14s. \\
 \quad \underline{4950} \\
 \quad \quad 22500 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{19800} \\
 \quad \quad \quad 2700 \\
 \quad \quad \quad \underline{12} \\
 4950 \overline{) 32400} (6d. \\
 \quad \underline{29700} \\
 \quad \quad 2700 \\
 \quad \quad \underline{4} \\
 4950 \overline{) 10800} (2f. \\
 \quad \underline{9900} \\
 \quad \quad 900
 \end{array}$$

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>Rem.</i>
A's Share,	181	16	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2250
B's Share,	145	9	1	1800
C's Share,	272	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	900
	600	0	0	4950 = $\frac{1}{4}d.$

I have, my dear Tyro, given you the Solution of this Question at large ; by which you will see every Step that is taken in order to answer any other in this Rule, so useful among Merchants, when they make

a joint Stock to carry on any Species of Trade for a small Time.

Tyro. I perceive it, Sir, and am greatly obliged to you for the Pains you have taken, in order to render the Rule clear, easy, and familiar.

D I A L O G U E V.

The Doctrine of EXCHANGING COINS.

Tyro. **W**HAT is meant by the Exchange of Coins?

Philo. The Exchanging of the Coins of one Country for those of another. The Rule, therefore, consists in finding what Sum of the Coin, or imaginary Money, of one Country, will be equal to any proposed Sum of the Coin, or imaginary Money, of another.

Tyro. But what Method must be taken, in order to know the Value of foreign Coins, or imaginary Money?

Philo. In order to remove this Difficulty, and explain the Doctrine of Monies and Exchanges in the most easy Manner, I shall consider it under the four following Heads: 1. The real Monies of each Country, or trading Town. 2. The imaginary Money, or Money by which Accounts are kept. 3. The Par of Exchange. 4. The Course, or current Price, of Exchange.

Tyro. What is meant by the real Money of any Country?

Philo. The real Money of a Country is a certain Quantity of Metal, coined or stamp'd by the Authority of a State, and, by Virtue of that Authority, it becomes current, at a certain Price. Thus, the real Monies of England are a Guinea, a Half-Guinea, a Quarter-Guinea, a Crown, a Half-Crown, a Shilling, a Sixpence, &c.

Tyro. This I understand sufficiently; but what do you mean by imaginary Money?

Philo.

Philo. Imaginary Money implies all Denominations used to express such Sums as have no real Species, or Coins of the same Value. We have only two of this Kind now in common Use, a Pound, and a Penny.

Tyro. What am I to understand by the Par of Exchange?

Philo. In order fully to comprehend the Answer to this Question, it must be remembered, that most Coins have, in their Composition, a certain Quantity of baser Metal, which they call Alloy; it having been found, that both Gold and Silver are too soft, when pure, to answer the intended Purpose. But the Proportion of Alloy is not the same in all Countries, and consequently the Coins are of a different Degree of Fineness. But the intrinsic Value of any Coin is nothing more than the Quantity of pure Gold or Silver it contains: consequently, two Coins, though of very different Weights, may be equal, with regard to their intrinsic Value; and whenever this happens, these two Coins are said to be at Par. By the Par of Exchange, therefore, is meant the Number of Pieces of Money of any one Country, containing an equal Quantity of pure Gold or Silver with that contained in a certain Number of Coins of some other Country, without any Regard to their Weights when blended with Alloy. And, upon this Principle, it has been found, that the Quantity of pure Silver in a French Crown is, in Proportion to the Quantity of pure Silver in an English Crown, as 9 to 10; consequently, the Par of the French Crown is 4s. 6d. Sterling Money.

Tyro. Have the Money of other Nations been examined in this Manner?

Philo. They have; but it would take up much more Room than can be spared to insert them here.

Tyro. What am I to understand by the Course, or current Price, of Exchange?

Philo. The Rise or Fall of the Exchange of one Country with another above or below Par.

Tyro. Is not the Course of Exchange between any two Places always at Par?

Philo.

Philo. It is not; but fluctuates very considerably, according to the Plenty or Scarcity of Money and Bills. It is, therefore, of very great Consequence to be very well acquainted with the Course of Exchange.

Tyro. How can this be known?

Philo. The Course of Exchange is constantly published twice a Week in London.

Tyro. I should be glad to know the real Monies, and also those of Account, of the principal Countries with which the English trade.

Philo. I will endeavour to satisfy you in the best Manner I can; but it may not be amiss to remark, that it would require a Volume to treat the Subject of Exchange at large.

I. *Exchange with HOLLAND.*

<i>Gold Coins.</i>		<i>Guilders.</i>
A Ducat, or Ducatoon	=	20
A Sovereign,	=	15
A Rose-Noble	=	11

<i>Silver and Copper Coins.</i>		<i>Stivers.</i>
A Ducatoon	=	63
A Drie Gulden	=	60
A Rix Dollar	=	50
A Crown	=	40
A Dollar	=	30
A Guld Florin	=	28
A Skilling, or Shilling	=	6
A Stiver	=	1

Imaginary Monies.

The Guilder, or Florin = 20 Stivers = 240 Groots.

The Pound Flemish = 20 Shillings = 6 Guilders.

The Groot, or Flemish Penny = $\frac{1}{2}$ Stiver = 8 Pennicks.

The Pennick, Penning, or Denier = $\frac{1}{13}$ of a Stiver.

G

Tyro.

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Tyro. What is the Value of a Stiver in Sterling Money?

Philo. It is equal to $2\frac{1}{3}d$.

Tyro. How are Accounts kept in Holland?

Philo. Some keep their Accounts in Guilders, Stivers, and Pennicks; but others in Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, Flemish. The latter is similar to the English; the Flemish Pound being 20 Shillings, and the Shilling 12 Pence.

Tyro. How do they carry on their Exchange with London?

Philo. Upon the Pound Sterling, which, when the Monies are at Par, is equal to 10 Guilders, or 33s. 4d. Flemish.

Tyro. What is the common Course of Exchange?

Philo. Between 30 and 38s. Flemish for each Pound Sterling.

Tyro. Are there any other Places where they exchange in the same Manner.

Philo. Yes; Hamburgh and Antwerp. And as the Exchange between London and Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and other adjacent Places, is generally carried on by Way of Hamburgh, Amsterdam, or Antwerp, it is conducted in the same Manner.

2. Exchange with FRANCE.

Tyro. What are the real and imaginary Monies of France?

Philo. They are not numerous; the following being the whole Catalogue.

<i>Gold Coins.</i>		<i>Livres.</i>
Double Louis d' Or	=	22
Louis d' Or	=	11
Half a Louis d' Or	=	$5\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Silver Coins.</i>		<i>Livres.</i>
Ecu, or Crown	=	3
Half Ecu	=	$1\frac{1}{2}$
		Besides

Besides these, they have the $\frac{1}{3}$ and the $\frac{1}{15}$ of the Ecu.

Brass Coin.

The only Brass Coin is the Solz, of which 20 make a Livre.

Copper Coins.

The Liard, or Farthing, of which 3 = 1 Solz.

The Denier, of which 3 = 1 Liard.

Besides these, there is another small Coin, called a Double, intended to have passed for a double Denier, but is now current at the same Value as the Liard.

Imaginary Monies.

The Pistole = 10 Livres.

The Livre = 20 Solz = $\frac{1}{3}$ of an Ecu.

Tyro. How are Accounts kept in France?

Philo. In Livres, Solz, and Deniers.

Tyro. What is the Value of a Livre in Sterling Money.

Philo. One Shilling and Sixpence.

Tyro. On what do the French exchange?

Philo. On the Ecu, or Crown, which, at Par, is equal to 4s. 6d.

Tyro. What is the Course of Exchange between London and Paris?

Philo. Between 25 and 40 Pence Sterling per Crown, or between 20 and 30 Livres per Pound.

Tyro. What is the Reason for this remarkable Difference in the Course of Exchange?

Philo. The arbitrary Form of the French Government: For it is not uncommon for the Monarchs of France to raise the Species of the Kingdom to Rates far superior to their intrinsic Value, and even above the Rate at which they were originally intended to pass. A Crown in Specie, though it is only equal to three Livres, often passes for 4, 5, or

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6. The natural Consequence of this is, the Rise and Fall of Exchange, which always falls in Proportion to the Rise of the French Money above the intrinsic Value of the Coin.—It may not here be improper to remark, that the French generally add the Word *Tournois* to their Money, in order to distinguish it from that of other Nations.

3. Exchange with SPAIN.

Tyro. What are the real and imaginary Monies of Spain?

Philo. The Spanish Money is of two Sorts, and distinguished by the Epithets *Plate* and *Bullion*.

Tyro. What is meant by Plate Money?

Philo. It is made of good Silver, and, consequently, never alters in its Value.

Tyro. What is the Money of Bullion?

Philo. The Money of Bullion is composed of a Mixture of Silver and Brass, and is variable in its Price.

Tyro. What is, in general, the Difference between Plate and Bullion?

Philo. Near 20 per Cent.

Tyro. Which of these Species are commonly used in Traffic?

Philo. In some Parts of the Kingdom, the Rials of Plate are the common Medium of buying and selling; and, in others, those of Bullion. But, whenever the latter are used, they reduce them to Rials of Plate, and, under that Title, enter them into their Books of Account.

Real Monies of Spain,

<i>Gold Coins.</i>	<i>Mervadies.</i>
A Pistole = 4 Pesos, or Pieces of Eight	= 1088
A Half Pistole = 2 Ditto	= 544

<i>Silver Coins.</i>	<i>Mervadies.</i>
A Peso, or Piece of Eight	= 272
A Rial	= 34
	<i>Tyro.</i>

Tyro. What is a Mervadie, and what is its Value in Sterling Money?

Philo. A Mervadie is a small Piece of Brass or Copper, of which 5 and $\frac{1}{27}$ are equal to an English Penny.

Imaginary Money of Spain.

The only imaginary Piece of Money is the Ducat, which is valued, in Exchange, at 375 Mervadies; but, in buying and selling, it is reckoned only at 374.

A Peso, or Piece of Eight, is valued at 8 Rials of Plate, but at 10 or 11 Rials of Bullion.

Tyro. How are Accounts kept in Spain?

Philo. In Rials and Mervadies.

Tyro. On what do the Spaniards exchange with the English?

Philo. On the Piece of Eight, the Par of which is 4s. 6d.

Tyro. What is the general Course of Exchange between England and Spain?

Philo. Between 52 and 72 Pence Sterling for each Piece of Eight.

4. *Exchange with PORTUGAL.*

Tyro. What are the real Monies of Portugal?

Philo. There are a great Variety of Coins in Portugal; but the following are sufficient for explaining the Nature of Exchange with that Kingdom.

Real Monies of Portugal.

		<i>Rees.</i>
Broad Ducat of Gold	=	10000
Double Pistole	=	4000
Pistole	=	2000
Half Pistole, or Mill-Ree	=	1000
Stamp'd Patacoon	=	600
Current Patacoon	=	500
Stamp'd Pifo	=	480
Stamp'd Crusade	=	400
Teston	=	100

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The Portuguese have also Fractions of a Teston, at 80, 60, 40, 20, and 10 Rees. These are coined from a Metal compounded of Silver and Brass.

But, besides these, they have the following Gold Coins, well known in England: a Moidore = 27s. Sterling; the Half Moidore = 13s. 6d. and the Quarter Moidore = 6s. 9d.; the double John, or Joannes = 3l. 12s. the John, or Joannes = 1l. 16s. the Half Joannes = 18s. the Quarter Joannes = 9s. and the $\frac{1}{8}$ Joannes = 4s. 6d.

Tyro. How are Accounts kept in Portugal?

Philo. In Rees; and they exchange on the Mill-Ree, or Half-Pistole.

Tyro. What is the intrinsic Value of a Mill-Ree?

Philo. Six Shillings and eight Pence Halfpenny, Sterling.

Tyro. What is the general Course of Exchange between England and Portugal?

Philo. Between 50 and 80 Pence Sterling per Mill-Ree.

5. Exchange with ITALY.

Tyro. What are the real Monies of Italy?

Philo. They are too many to be enumerated in this Place: You must, therefore, be satisfied with knowing the Method of Exchange between London and Genoa, Leghorn, Milan, Venice, and Rome.

Tyro. How are Accounts kept at Genoa?

Philo. In Lires, Soldi, and Deniers; of which 12 Deniers = 1 Soldi, and 20 Soldi = 1 Lire. But they exchange upon the Pezzo = 5 Lires.

Tyro. What is the intrinsic Value of a Pezzo?

Philo. 4 Shillings and 6 Pence Sterling.

Tyro. What is the general Course of Exchange between London and Genoa?

Philo. Between 46 and 76 Pence Sterling per Pezzo?

Tyro. In what Manner are Accounts kept at Leghorn?

Philo. In the same Species of Money as at Genoa, and

and they also exchange upon the Pezzo; but it is here = 6 Lires.

Tyro. What is the Course of Exchange between London and Leghorn?

Philo. Between 43 and 78 Pence Sterling per Pezzo.

Tyro. How are Accounts kept at Milan?

Philo. In the same Manner as at Genoa and Leghorn; but they exchange upon the Ducat, which is = 15 Lires 15 Soldi.

Tyro. What is the Course of Exchange between London and Milan?

Philo. Between 55 and 67 Pence Sterling per Ducat.

Tyro. What are the imaginary Species in which Accounts are kept at Venice?

Philo. Lires, Soldi, and Pichioli; of which 12 Pichioli = 1 Soldi, and 20 Soldi = 1 Lire. But the Bank reckons by Ducats and Grosses; of which 16 Grosses = 1 Ducat. They exchange upon the Ducat, the Par of which is nearly $56\frac{1}{4}d.$ Sterling.

Tyro. What is the Course of Exchange between London and Venice?

Philo. Between 52 and 69 Pence Sterling per Ducat Banco.

Tyro. How are Accounts kept at Rome?

Philo. By the Scudi, or Crown.

Tyro. What is the intrinsic Value of the Scudi, or Roman Crown?

Philo. Five Shillings and Sixpence Sterling.

Tyro. What is the Course of Exchange between London and Rome?

Philo. Between 55 and 65 Pence Sterling per Scudi.

D I A L O G U E VI.

Explaining the Method of ITALIAN BOOK-KEEPING.

Tyro. WHAT am I to understand by the Term Book-keeping?

Philo. The Art of recording and disposing the Accounts of Business, in such a Manner, that the true State of every Part, and also of the whole, may, at any Time, be easily and distinctly known.

Tyro. Why is it called Italian Book-keeping.

Philo. Because the Italians first discovered the Method now in use, and carried it to a sufficient Degree of Perfection. In the Infancy of Commerce, one Book only was thought sufficient; and in this was recorded every Transaction, in the Order of Time in which it happened. Nor is it, even at this Day, impossible for a considerable Trader, to know, from such a Register, the true State of his Affairs. But then the Labour is immense, and the Danger of making Mistakes in so tedious a Scrutiny renders it intolerable.

Tyro. What Methods did the Italians take to remove this Difficulty?

Philo. By adding other Books; for the first, or original Book was not discarded, it being still absolutely necessary.

Tyro. What are the Books at present used by Merchants?

Philo. The Waste-book, the Journal, and the Ledger. But there are, besides these, several others, called Subsidury Books, among which the Cash-book is the principal.

Tyro. What is the Nature and Use of the Waste-book?

Philo. The Waste-book is, properly speaking, a Register, containing an Inventory of a Merchant's Effects and Debts, with a distinct Record of all his Transactions

Transactions and Dealings relative to Trade, written in a plain simple Stile, and in the Order of Time as they succeed one another. It opens with an Inventory, consisting of two Parts; the first contains the Merchant's Effects, that is, the Ready Money he has, his Part of Ships, Houses, Farms, &c. with the Debts due to him; the Second, the Debts he owes to others; and the Difference between the Contents of these two Parts is, by Merchants, called the Neat Stock. The several Transactions in Trade follow the Inventory, inserted in the Order of Time they occur, and expressed in a clear and plain Manner. Each Narrative should express the whole Transaction, with all the Circumstances attending it necessary to be known.

Tyro. What is the Nature and Use of the Journal?

Philo. The Journal is principally intended to prevent Errors from creeping into the Ledger, a Particular of the worst Consequence in Book-keeping, but which would be almost inevitable, if the Transactions were transcribed immediately from the Waste-book into the Ledger; as the Task would be too complex even for an experienced Book-keeper. It was, therefore, judged proper to divide the Task, and write out the Debtors and Creditors into a separate Book by themselves, and afterwards transcribe them into the Ledger. By this means the Difficulty is removed, and the Work is easily performed at twice, which could not be compleated at once without the utmost Danger of committing Mistakes.

Tyro. Wherein does the Journal differ from the Waste-book?

Philo. The Difference between the Waste-book and the Journal consists chiefly in the Stile; that of the former being natural, and that of the latter artificial. In the one the Transactions in Trade are written in the common Manner; in the other, Persons and Things are charged Debtors to other Persons and Things as Creditors.

Tyro. What am I to understand by the Terms Debtor and Creditor?

Philo.

Philo. I intended to have explained these Terms before I proceeded any further, and beg you will be very attentive to this Elucidation; because the whole Art of Book-keeping depends upon an adequate Idea of these two Words, in the Sense they are used in mercantile Transactions. Every Article entered in the Waste-book consists of two Parts, which have a mutual Connection and Dependence; the one being the Ground, Condition, or Cause of the other. Thus, if a Merchant buys any Species of Goods, suppose 15 Hogsheads of Sugar, for ready Money, the Receipt of the Goods are the Cause of parting with the Money; and, on the other Hand, the Delivering of the Money is the Condition on which the Goods are received. But, unless Things have Names, they cannot be expressed either by Speaking or Writing; it was, therefore, necessary, that two Words or Terms should be invented, and appropriated to these two different Parts, having the same Relation to each other that the Parts themselves have, and, at the same Time, characterize and distinguish these Parts from one another. But no Words can be more proper for this Purpose than the Terms Debtor and Creditor. They are co-relative; the one implies and involves the other: for, wherever there is a Debtor, there must be a Creditor; and, on the other Hand, a Creditor naturally and necessarily supposes a Debtor.

Tyro. I think I understand your Meaning perfectly; but I do not see the Reason why the two Parts of any Transaction in the Waste-book must be distinguished.

Philo. I have already observed, that one of the Ends proposed by the Italian Method of Book-keeping is, to know what is gained or lost by any particular Transaction; but this cannot easily be done, unless some Method be taken to shew, at once, what the Goods cost, together with the incidental Charges attending the Purchase, and what they were sold for. Now, these Particulars cannot be known from the Waste-book, without a great deal of Trouble, as there is generally a considerable Interval of Time
between

between the two Transactions. These two Incidents are, therefore, placed opposite to one another in the Ledger, and distinguished by the Words Debtor and Creditor; by which Artifice the whole Transaction is seen at once, together with the Gain or Loss. Thus, in the above Instance, the Sugar is Debtor to the Cash or Money paid for it, and Creditor by the Money for which it was sold.

Tyro. I am greatly obliged to you, Sir, for this Explanation. I now see the Reason why there is a Necessity for distinguishing the two Parts of every mercantile Transaction; and why the Terms Debtor and Creditor characterize and distinguish these Parts from one another. You will, therefore, please to proceed in explaining the Journal.

Philo. In transferring any Transaction from the Waste-book to the Journal, the Style is artificial, and the proper Debtors and Creditors are ascertained; in these Particulars only it differs from the Waste-book; for, with regard to the Ruling, the Dates, and the Order and Succession of Things to one another, they are the same. The following Specimen of both the Waste-book and Journal will convey a clearer Idea of the Manner how the Transactions are transferred from the former to the latter than can be done by Words.

WASTE-BOOK.

April 1.				<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Bought 60 Yards of Broad-Cloth,						
at 15s. per Yard	-	-	-	45	0	0
Bought of Wm. Jones 150 Yards						
of Drugget, at 5s. per Yard.						
Whereof paid	-	£.	20 0 0			
Rest due at 4 Months	-	17	10 0	37	10	0
<i>2nd.</i>						
Sold Tho. Sands 14 Pipes of Madeira						
Wine, at 40l. 10s. per Pipe.						
Whereof received	-	£.	340 0 0			
Rest due on Demand		227	0 0	567	0	0

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Philo. I intended to have explained these Terms before I proceeded any further, and beg you will be very attentive to this Elucidation; because the whole Art of Book-keeping depends upon an adequate Idea of these two Words, in the Sense they are used in mercantile Transactions. Every Article entered in the Waste-book consists of two Parts, which have a mutual Connection and Dependence; the one being the Ground, Condition, or Cause of the other. Thus, if a Merchant buys any Species of Goods, suppose 15 Hogsheads of Sugar, for ready Money, the Receipt of the Goods are the Cause of parting with the Money; and, on the other Hand, the Delivering of the Money is the Condition on which the Goods are received. But, unless Things have Names, they cannot be expressed either by Speaking or Writing; it was, therefore, necessary, that two Words or Terms should be invented, and appropriated to these two different Parts, having the same Relation to each other that the Parts themselves have, and, at the same Time, characterize and distinguish these Parts from one another. But no Words can be more proper for this Purpose than the Terms Debtor and Creditor. They are co-relative; the one implies and involves the other: for, wherever there is a Debtor, there must be a Creditor; and, on the other Hand, a Creditor naturally and necessarily supposes a Debtor.

Tyro. I think I understand your Meaning perfectly; but I do not see the Reason why the two Parts of any Transaction in the Waste-book must be distinguished.

Philo. I have already observed, that one of the Ends proposed by the Italian Method of Book-keeping is, to know what is gained or lost by any particular Transaction; but this cannot easily be done, unless some Method be taken to shew, at once, what the Goods cost, together with the incidental Charges attending the Purchase, and what they were sold for. Now, these Particulars cannot be known from the Waste-book, without a great deal of Trouble, as there is generally a considerable Interval of Time
between

between the two Transactions. These two Incidents are, therefore, placed opposite to one another in the Ledger, and distinguished by the Words Debtor and Creditor; by which Artifice the whole Transaction is seen at once, together with the Gain or Loss. Thus, in the above Instance, the Sugar is Debtor to the Cash or Money paid for it, and Creditor by the Money for which it was sold.

Tyro. I am greatly obliged to you, Sir, for this Explanation. I now see the Reason why there is a Necessity for distinguishing the two Parts of every mercantile Transaction; and why the Terms Debtor and Creditor characterize and distinguish these Parts from one another. You will, therefore, please to proceed in explaining the Journal.

Philo. In transferring any Transaction from the Waste-book to the Journal, the Style is artificial, and the proper Debtors and Creditors are ascertained; in these Particulars only it differs from the Waste-book; for, with regard to the Ruling, the Dates, and the Order and Succession of Things to one another, they are the same. The following Specimen of both the Waste-book and Journal will convey a clearer Idea of the Manner how the Transactions are transferred from the former to the latter than can be done by Words.

WASTE-BOOK.

April 1.				l.	s.	d.
Bought 60 Yards of Broad-Cloth,						
at 15s. per Yard	-	-	-	45	0	0
Bought of Wm. Jones 150 Yards						
of Drugget, at 5s. per Yard.						
Whereof paid	-	£. 20	0 0			
Rest due at 4 Months	-	17	10 0	37	10	0
2nd.						
Sold Tho. Sands 14 Pipes of Madeira						
Wine, at 40l. 10s. per Pipe.						
Whereof received	-	£. 340	0 0			
Rest due on Demand		227	0 0	567	0	0

JOURNAL

JOURNAL.

April 1.			
Broad-Cloth Dr. to Cash 45 <i>l</i> .			
Paid for 60 Yards, at 15 <i>s</i> . per Yd. -	45	0	0
Druggert Dr. to sundries, 37 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .			
To Cash paid in Part for			
150 Yards, at 5 <i>s</i> . per			
Yard - - - - - <i>l</i> . 20	0	0	0
To W. Jones for the Rest,			
due at 4 Months - - -	17	10	0
2nd.	37	10	0
Sundries Dr. to Madeira Wine, 56 <i>l</i> .			
Cash received in Part for			
14 Pipes, at 40 <i>l</i> . 1 <i>s</i> . per			
Pipe - - - - - <i>l</i> . 340	0	0	0
Tho. Sands for the Rest,			
on Demand - - - - -	227	0	0
	567	0	0

The preceding Specimen of the Waste-Book and Journal will sufficiently shew in what Particulars they agree, and in what they differ. But it will be proper to add, that every Transaction in the Waste-Book, when entered in the Journal, is called a Journal Post, or Entrance. In the above Specimen there are three distinct Transactions, and is therefore said to consist of three different Posts. Hence, also, the Work of transferring the different Transactions from one Book to the other is called Posting.

Tyro. I think I understand the Manner of posting the Transactions from the Waste-Book into the Journal; but should be glad of a fuller Explanation of the Terms Debtor and Creditor.

Philo. I shall very readily comply with your Request, and explain those useful Terms in the clearest Manner I am able. In order to this, it must be remembered, that no Merchant ever uses his own Name in his Books; and, therefore, whenever he purchases Goods, either on Time or Trust, he makes the Goods personate himself, and, consequently, considers

considers them as accountable to the Person of whom they were bought for the Purchase-Money. If, for Instance, a Merchant buys of William Johnson a Quantity of Tobacco on Time (that is, when the Purchase-Money is to be paid some Time hence) the Journal Post will be, Tobacco Dr. to William Johnson. If he borrows Money, he makes Cash Dr. to the Lender, for the same Reason.

On the other Hand, when he disposes of any Goods upon Trust, or lends any Money, he considers the Receiver as Debtor, not to himself, but to the Goods or Cash delivered. In like Manner, if he sells Tobacco to any Trader on Time, he makes the Trader Dr. to Tobacco.

Hence it follows, that, when Goods or Money are received for Goods or Money given out, the Thing received, whatever it be, must be charged Dr. to the Thing delivered.

These Elucidations would, I think, have been sufficient for the Purpose, were there not two Cases, frequent in Trade, in which there is either no real Dr. or real Creditor. If a Merchant, for Instance, is paid a Legacy left him by a Friend, it is evident that Cash is Debtor for the Sum received; but to whom is it Debtor? Not to any Person, because nobody has a Right to demand it. Not to a Thing, because nothing was given out as an Equivalent. Merchants have, therefore, been obliged to have Recourse to a fictitious Creditor, namely, Profit and Loss; consequently, the Journal Post, in this Instance, will be, Cash Dr. to Profit and Loss. On the contrary, if a Merchant gives away a Sum of Money, he makes Profit and Loss Dr. to Cash. The second Case is where a Merchant ships off any Goods for a foreign Market; for it is plain that here there is no Debtor. They are, indeed, consigned to some Factor; but he cannot be charged with the Goods till they are in his Custody; nor is there any Thing received as an Equivalent. A fictitious Debtor must therefore be created; namely, Voyage. Suppose, for Instance, a Merchant sends a Quantity of Goods to

H

Jamaica,

Jamaica, the Journal Post will be, Voyage to Jamaica Dr. to Sundries.

If the above Explanations be well considered, the following Rules will be found the natural Consequences resulting from them :

1. A Thing received upon Trust, or Time, is Debtor to the Person from whom it is received.

2. The Person to whom a Thing is delivered, upon Trust or Time, is Debtor to the Thing delivered.

3. In Cases where real Debtors and Creditors cannot be found, the Defect must be supplied by fictitious ones.

Tyro. I am highly obliged to you, Sir, for this clear Explication : you have removed the Difficulty ; and may now, if you please, proceed.

Philo. I have nothing farther to add with regard to the Journal, except the following Remark : That Debtors and Creditors are of three Kinds, personal, real, and fictitious. A personal Dr. or Cr. is a Person's Name, as William Jones, Thomas Sands, &c. A real Dr. or Cr. is a Thing, as Cash, Broad-Cloth, Drugget, &c. A fictitious Dr. or Cr. is a Term substituted to supply the Place of a personal or real one ; as Profit and Loss, Voyage, &c.

Tyro. What is the Nature and Use of the Ledger ?

Philo. The Ledger is the principal Book in which all the Articles that lie scattered in the Waste-Book and Journal, according to the Order of Time, are collected and placed together, in such a Manner, that the opposite Parts of every Account are set directly fronting one another, on the opposite Side of the same Folio.

Tyro. What is the Meaning of the Word Ledger ?

Philo. It is an Italian Term, and signifies Art, or Dexterity ; because the Art of Book-keeping appears principally in the Ledger.

Tyro. What am I to understand by separating the Parts of an Account ?

Philo. I have already observed, that every mercantile Transaction has a Debtor and a Creditor, either

either personal, real, or fictitious. By separating the Parts, therefore, is meant, the placing the Dr. Articles on one Side, and opposite to them, on the same Folio, those belonging to the Creditor. Thus the opposite Articles of the Cash Account are, the Sums of Money laid out, and the Sums of Money received; and therefore, they must be placed opposite to each other; the former on the Cr. Side, and the latter on the Dr. Side of the same Folio. Also, in the Account of Goods, the Prime-Cost and Charges go to the Dr. Side, and the Account of Sales to the Cr. Consequently, the Difference between these is the Gain or Loss.

As it would be often tedious to find any Account that might be wanted in the Ledger, if there was no other Way of searching for it than by running over the Articles, it was necessary to invent some Method that might remove this Difficulty: Accordingly, it was found, that an Alphabet or Index placed at the Beginning of the Ledger, would answer the Purpose, provided the Titles of the Articles, together with the Pages where they stand in the Ledger, were written in it. This Method is pursued, an Alphabet being always prefixed to the Ledger.

Tyro. How must I proceed to transfer the Transactions in the Journal to the Ledger?

Philo. Observe the following Rules, which will render the Task very easy:

1. Consult the Alphabet, in order to know whether the Debtor of the Journal Post intended to be transferred be written there; if it be not, insert it under its proper Letter, together with the Number of the Folio to which it is to be carried.

2. Upon the Folio in the Ledger, and in the Head of the Space allotted for the Account, write the Title, if it be not already done, in a bold Hand, for Ornament; marking it Dr. on the Left Side of the Folio, and Cr. on the Right.

3. Write the Date in the Columns on the Margin, on the Dr. Side; and also the Dr. with the Word *To* prefixed to it, immediately below the Title, or other Articles formerly posted; and complete the Entry in

one Line, carrying the Sums to the Money Columns.

4. Next, turn to the Creditor of the Journal Post, and proceed in the same Manner with it, both in the Index and Ledger, with this Difference only, that the Entrance is to be made on the Creditor Side, and the Word *By* prefixed to it.

5. When you have thus entered the Post in the Ledger, return to the Journal, and, in the Margin, write the Folios of the Accounts, placing the Folio of the Dr. above, and that of the Cr. below a small Line, in the Manner of a vulgar Fraction; thus, $\frac{5}{2}$.

6. In transferring the Accounts to the Ledger, begin with the first Journal Post, allowing a sufficient Space for it, if it be not the same with some of those already opened; proceeding in that Manner till the Posts in the Journal are transferred into the Ledger.

Tyro. I think I understand these Rules, and shall be careful to put them in Practice; but should be glad to compare them with a Specimen wherein the Posts are transferred from the Journal to the Ledger.

Philo. I will very readily give you a proper Example, but one more copious than what you request. I will begin with a Specimen of the Waste-book, containing a competent Number of mercantile Transactions; these I will transfer to the Journal, and thence to the Ledger. By this Means you will have an Opportunity of comparing the Rules I have laid down for each Book, and be enabled yourself to add more Transactions to the Waste-book, post them into the Journal, and thence into the Ledger.

WASTE-

WASTE-BOOK.

*An Inventory of the Money, Effects,
and Debts, belonging to me B.D. to-
gether with the Debts due by me to
others.*

London, Jan. 1st, 1772.

	L.	s.	d.
	L.	s.	d.
In ready Money -	6000	0	0
2000 Yards of Linen, at 2s. 6d. per Yard, -	250	0	0
15 Pieces of Silk, at 24l. 10s. per Piece, -	367	10	0
Tho. Williams owes me, per Note, on Demand, -	45	0	0
Jasper Thompson owes me, per Bill, due the 2d of Feb. next, -	96	0	0
	6758	10	0
My own Debts are the following :			
To John Harper, on Demand, -	£. 36	0	0
To Sir Nicholas Co- oper, due 1 st of March next, -	67	0	0
	103	0	0
<i>Jan. 4.</i> Bought 60 Pieces of Holland, at 3l. 2s. per Piece, for ready Money, -	186	0	0
<i>9th.</i> Bought of Thomas Johnson 50 Pieces of Dimitty, at 2l. 10s. per Piece, to pay in two Months, -	125	0	0
<i>14th.</i> Paid John Harpur in full -	36	0	0

WASTE-BOOK.

	L.	s.	d.
<i>22d.</i>			
Bought of John Haddock 20 Pieces of Broad Cloth, at 10 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> per Piece.			
Paid half in ready Money, - - - <i>£.</i> 103 0 0			
Rest due on Demand, 103 0 0			
	206	0	0
<i>27th.</i>			
Received of Thomas Williams in full	45	0	0
Bought of Benjamin Chaddock, 22 Pipes of Madeira Wine, at 50 <i>l.</i> per Pipe.			
Paid in ready Money <i>£.</i> 700 0 0			
Rest due at two Months 400 0 0			
	1100	0	0
<i>Feb. 2d.</i>			
Sold to Robert Platt, 1000 Yards of Linen, at 3 <i>s.</i> per Yard.			
Received in Part - <i>£.</i> 75 0 0			
Rest due at two Months 75 0 0			
	150	0	0
<i>5th.</i>			
Received of Jasper Thompson in full	96	0	0
Paid John Haddock in full, for Broad Cloth - - -	103	0	0
<i>10th.</i>			
Sold to Joseph Scott 20 Pieces of Holland, at 3 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> per Piece.			
Received in Part <i>£.</i> 60 0 0			
Rest due on Demand 12 0 0			
	72	0	0
<i>20th.</i>			
Sold Jacob Tonson 15 Pipes of Madeira Wine, at 58 <i>l.</i> per Pipe.			
Received in Part <i>£.</i> 800 0 0			
Rest due on Demand 70 0 0			
	870	0	0
			<i>26th.</i>

WASTE-BOOK.

	L.	s.	d.
<i>26th.</i>			
Bought of Robert Jenkins 60 Pieces of Cotton, at 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> per Piece.			
Paid in Part - <i>£.</i> 250 0 0			
Rest due on Demand 80 0 0			
	330	0	0
<i>March 4th.</i>			
Paid Sir Nicholas Cooper, in full,	6	0	0
Sold James Bagshaw 500 Yards of Linen, at 3 <i>s.</i> per Yard.			
Received in Part - <i>£.</i> 69 0 0			
Rest due at one Month 6 0 0			
	75	0	0
<i>9th.</i>			
Sold for ready Money 500 Yards of Linen, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1 <i>d.</i> per Yard -	77	1	8
Sold to Joseph Addison, 7 Pipes of Madeira Wine, at 58 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> per Pipe.			
Received in Part - <i>£.</i> 389 0 0			
Rest due at two Months 18 15 0			
	407	15	0
<i>10th.</i>			
Sold, for ready Money, my 15 Pieces of Silk, at 28 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> per Piece, -	423	0	0
<i>12th.</i>			
Paid Thomas Johnson, in full, for Dimitty - - -	125	0	0
<i>17th.</i>			
Received of Joseph Scott, in full, for Holland, - - -	12	0	0
Sold Robert Jones my 20 Pieces of Broad Cloth, at 12 <i>l.</i> per Piece.			
Received in Part - <i>£.</i> 200 0 0			
Rest due at one Month 40 0 0			
	240	0	0

28th.

WASTE-BOOK.

	L.	s.	d.
28th.			
Sold to David Rice 50 Pieces of Cotton, at 6l. per Piece.			
Received in Part - £. 200 0 0			
Rest due on Demand 100 0 0			
	300	0	0
30th.			
Paid Benjamin Chaddock, in full, for Madeira Wine - - -	400	0	0
Sold, for ready Money, 20 Pieces of Holland, at 3l. 14s. per Piece -	74	0	0
April 1.			
Received of John Haddock, in full, for Broad Cloth - - -	103	0	0
3d.			
Bought of Jasper Wheeler 30 Pipes of Port Wine, at 3l. per Pipe.			
Paid in Part - £. 600 0 0			
Rest due on Demand 300 0 0			
	900	0	0
5th.			
Received of Robert Plat, in full, for Linen - - -	75	0	0
Sold, for ready Money, 20 Pieces of Holland, at 3l. 16s. per Piece -	76	0	0
7th.			
Received of James Bagshaw, in full, for Linen - - -	6	0	0
Paid Robert Jenkins, in full, for Cotton - - -	80	0	0
13th.			
Received of Joseph Addison, in full, for Madeira Wine - - -	18	15	0

16th.

WASTE-BOOK.

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>16th.</i>			
Received of David Rice, in full, for Cotton - - -	100	0	0
<i>17th.</i>			
Sold, for ready Money, my 30 Pipes of Port Wine, at 35 <i>l.</i> per Pipe -	1050	0	0
<i>18th.</i>			
Paid Jasper Wheeler, in full, for Port Wine - - -	300	0	0
Received of Jacob Tonson, in full, for Madeira Wine - - -	70	0	0
<i>20th.</i>			
Received of Robert Jones, in full, for Broad Cloth - - -	40	0	0
<i>23d.</i>			
Sold, for ready Money, 50 Pieces of Dimitty, at 3 <i>l.</i> per Piece -	150	0	0
Sold, for ready Money, 10 Pieces of Cotton, at 6 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> per Piece -	62	0	0
Paid Bills for Housekeeping Expences since Jan. 1. last - - -	64	10	0

JOUR

(1) JOURNAL.

London, Jan. 1 st , 1772.		L.	s.	d.
1	Sundries Dr. to Stock, 675 ⁸ l. 10s.			
1	To Cash, for ready Money, - - - £. 6000 0 0			
1	To Linen, 2000 Yards, at 2s. 6d. per Yard 250 0 0			
1	To Silk, 15 Pieces, at 24l. 10s. per Piece 367 10 0			
2	To Thomas Williams, per Note, on Demand 45 0 0			
2	To Jasper Thompson, per Bill, due Feb. 2. 96 0 0			
		6758	10	0
3	Stock Dr. to Sundries 103l.			
	To John Harpur, on Demand - - - £. 36 0 0			
3	To Sir Nicholas Cooper, due March 1, - 67 0 0			
		103	0	0
	4 th .			
3	Holland Dr. to Cash, 186l.			
	Paid for 60 Pieces, at 3l. 2s. per Piece - - - - 186 0 0			
	9 th .			
3	Dimitty Dr. to Thomas Johnson 125l.			
	Bought 50 Pieces, at 2l. 10s. per Piece, to pay at two Months - 125 0 0			
	14 th .			
3	John Harpur Dr. to Cash 36l.			
	Paid him in full - - - 36 0 0			

JOURNAL. (2)

			L.	s.	d.
	22d.				
4	Broad Cloth Dr. to Sundries 206l.				
1	To Cash paid in Part for				
	20 Pieces, at 10l. 6s.				
	per Piece - £. 103 0 0				
4	To John Haddock, for				
	the Rest, on Demand 103 0 0				
			206	0	0
	27th.				
1	Cash Dr. to Thomas Williams 45l.				
	Received of him, in full -		45	0	0
4	Madeira Wine Dr. to Sundries 1100l.				
	To Cash paid in Part				
	for 22 Pipes, at 50l.				
	per Pipe - £. 700 0 0				
5	To Benjamin Chaddock				
	for the Rest, at two				
	Months - - 400 0 0				
			1100	0	0
	Feb. 2d.				
1	Sundries Dr. to Linen 150l.				
2	Cash received in Part for				
	1000 Yards, at 3s. per				
	Yard - - £. 75 0 0				
5	Robert Plat for the Rest,				
	at two Months - 75 0 0				
			150	0	0
	5th.				
1	Cash Dr. to Jasper Thompson 96l.				
	Received of him in full -		96	0	0
4	John Haddock Dr. to Cash 103l.				
	Paid him, in full, for Broad Cloth		103	0	0

10th.

(3) JOURNAL.

		10th.	L.	s.	d.
3	Sundries Dr. to Holland	72l.			
	Cash received in Part for				
	20 Pieces, at 3l. 12s.				
	per Piece -	£. 60 0 0			
3	Joseph Scot, for the Rest,				
	on Demand -	12 0 0			
			72	0	0
		20th.			
4	Sundries Dr. to Madeira Wine	870l.			
1	Cash received in Part,				
	for 15 Pipes, at 58l.				
	per Pipe -	£. 800 0 0			
5	Jacob Tonson, for the				
	Rest, on Demand	70 0 0			
			870	0	0
		26th.			
5	Cotton Dr. to Sundries	330l.			
	To Cash paid in Part for				
	60 Pieces, at 5l. 10s.				
	per Piece -	£. 250 0 0			
6	To Robert Jenkins, for				
	the Rest, on Demand,	80 0 0			
			330	0	0
		March 4th.			
$\frac{2}{1}$	Sir Nicholas Cooper Dr. to Cash	67l.			
	Paid him in full -		67	0	0
2	Sundries Dr. to Linen	75l.			
	Cash received in Part,				
	for 500 Yards, at 3s.				
	per Yard -	£. 69 0 0			
$\frac{2}{8}$	James Bagshaw, for the				
	Rest, at one Month	6 0 0			
			75	0	0

9th.

JOURNAL. (4)

		9th.			L.	s.	d.
2	Cash Dr. to Linen 77l. 1s. 8d.						
2	Received, in full, for 500 Yards, at 3s. 1d. per Yard -				77	1	8
4	Sundries Dr. to Madeira Wine 407l. 15s.						
1/4	Cash received, in Part, for 7 Pipes, at 58l. 5s. per Pipe - £. 389 0 0						
1/2	Joseph Addison for the Rest, at two Months 18 15 0				407	5	0
		10th.					
2	Cash Dr. to Silk 423l.						
1	Received in full, for 15 Pieces, at 28l. 4s. per Piece -				423	0	0
		12th.					
1/4	Thomas Johnson Dr. to Cash 125l.						
	Paid him, in full, for Dimitty -				125	0	0
		17th.					
1/2	Cash Dr. to Joseph Scot, 12l.						
	Received of him, in full, for Hol- land - - -				12	0	0
1/4	Sundries Dr. to Broad Cloth 240l.						
	Cash received, in Part, for 20 Pieces, at 12l. per Piece - £. 200 0 0						
6	Robert Jones for the Rest, at one Month 40 0 0				240	0	0

(5) JOURNAL.

		28th.		L.	s.	d.
5	Sundries Dr. to Cotton 300l.					
	Cash received in Part					
	for 50 Pieces, at 6l.					
	per Piece -	£.	200	0	0	
7	David Rice for the Rest,					
	on Demand -		100	0	0	
				300	0	0
		30th.				
5	Benjamin Chaddock Dr. to Cash					
	400l.					
4	Paid him in full, for Madeira Wine			400	0	0
$\frac{1}{3}$	Cash Dr. to Holland 74l.					
	Received in full for 20 Pieces, at					
	3l. 14s. per Piece -			74	0	0
		April 1st.				
$\frac{1}{4}$	John Haddock Dr. to Cash 103l.					
	Paid him in full for Broad Cloth			103	0	0
7	Port Wine Dr. to Sundries 900l.					
	Cash paid in Part for 30					
	Pipes, at 3l. per Pipe	£.	600	0	0	
7	Jasper Wheeler for the					
	Rest, at one Month		300	0	0	
				900	0	0
		5th.				
$\frac{5}{2}$	Cash Dr. to Robert Plat 75l.					
	Received of him in full, for Linen			75	0	0
3	Cash Dr to Holland 76l.					
	Received in full, for 20 Pieces, at					
	3l. 16s. per Piece -			76	0	0

7th.

JOURNAL. (6)

			L.	s.	d.
$\frac{6}{2}$	7th.	Cash Dr. to James Bagshaw 6l.			
		Received of him in full, for Linen	6	0	0
$\frac{6}{3}$		Robert Jenkins Dr. to Cash 80l.			
		Paid him in full, for Cotton -	80	0	0
$\frac{6}{4}$	13th.	Cash Dr. to Joseph Addison 18l. 15s.			
		Received of him in full, for Ma- deira Wine - -	18	15	0
$\frac{7}{3}$	16th.	Cash Dr. to David Rice 100l.			
		Received of him in full, for Cot- ton - -	100	0	0
7	17th.	Cash Dr. to Port Wine 1050l.			
		Received in full, for 30 Pipes, at 35l. per Pipe - -	1050	0	0
7	18th.	Jasper Wheeler Dr. to Cash 300l.			
		Paid him in full for Port Wine -	300	0	0
$\frac{5}{4}$		Cash Dr. to Jacob Tonson 70l.			
		Received in full, for Madeira Wine	70	0	0
$\frac{6}{4}$	20th.	Cash Dr. to Robert Jones 40l.			
		Received in full, for Broad Cloth	40	0	0

(7) JOURNAL.

			L.	s.	d.
$\frac{23d.}{4}$	Cash Dr. to Dimitty 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.				
	Sold for ready Money 50 Pieces,				
	at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. per Piece - - -	150	0	0	
$\frac{5}{7}$	Cash Dr. to Cotton 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ l.				
	Sold for ready Money 10 Pieces, at				
	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 4s. per Piece - - -	62	0	0	
1	Necessaries Dr to Cash 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ l. 10s.				
7	Paid Housekeeping Expences since				
	Jan. 1. last - - -	64	10	0	

A L P H A B E T.

A			L		
Addison, Joseph	6		Linen	-	2
B			M		
Bagshaw, James	6		Madeira Wine	-	4
Broad Cloth	-	4	P		
C			Plat, Robert	-	5
Cash	-	1	Port Wine	-	7
Chaddock, Benjamin	5		Profit and Loss		7
Cooper, Sir Nicholas	3		R		
Cotton	-	5	Rice, David	-	7
D			S		
Dimitty	-	4	Scot, Joseph	-	3
H			Silk	-	2
Haddock, John	4		Stock	-	3
Harpur, John	2		T		
Holland	-	3	Thompson, Jasper		2
J			Tonson, Jacob		5
Jenkins, Robert	6		W		
Johnson, Thomas	4		Wheeler, Jasper		7
Jones, Robert	6		Williams, Thomas		2
			Wine, Madeira		4
			Wine, Port	-	7

90 THE YOUTH'S FAMILIAR GUIDE

(1) L E D G E R.

	Cash	Dr.	To	L.	s.	d.
1772.						
Jan.	1 To Stock for ready Money	-	1	6000	0	0
	27 To Thomas Williams, received in full	-	2	45	0	0
Feb.	2 To Linen, in Part for 1000 Yards, at 3s.	-	1	75	0	0
	5 To Jasper Thompson, received in full	-	2	96	0	0
	10 To Holland, in Part for 20 Pieces, at 3l. 12s.	-	3	60	0	0
	20 To Madeira Wine, in Part for 15 Pipes, at 58l.	-	3	800	0	0
March	4 To Linen, in Part for 500 Yards, at 3s.	-	3	60	0	0
	9 To Linen, in full for 500 Yards, at 3s. 1d.	-	4	71	1	8
	To Madeira Wine, in Part for 7 Pipes, at 58l. 5s.	-	4	380	0	0
	10 To Silk, in full for 15 Pieces, at 28l. 4s.	-	4	423	0	0
	17 To Joseph Scot, in full for Holland	-	4	12	0	0
	To Broad Cloth, in Part for 20 Pieces, at 12l.	-	4	200	0	0
	28 To Cotton, in Part for 50 Pieces, at 6l.	-	5	200	0	0
	10 To Holland, in full for 20 Pieces, at 3l. 14s.	-	5	74	0	0
April	5 To Robert Plat, in full for Linen	-	5	75	0	0
	To Holland, in full for 20 Pieces, at 3l. 16s.	-	5	76	0	0
	7 To James Bagshaw, in full for Linen	-	7	60	0	0
	3 To Joseph Addison, in full for Madeira Wine	-	7	18	15	0
	16 To David Rice, in full for Cotton	-	7	100	0	0
	17 To Port Wine, in full for 30 Pipes, at 35l.	-	7	1050	0	0
	10 To Jacob Tonson, in full for Madeira Wine	-	7	70	0	0
	To Robert Jones, in full for Broad Cloth	-	7	40	0	0
	10 To Dimity, in full for 50 Pieces	-	8	150	0	0
	23 To Cotton, in full for 10 Pieces	-	8	60	0	0
				1016	15	8

Contra

LEDGER. (1)

	<i>Contra</i>	<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Fo</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1772.						
Jan.	4 By Holland, for 60 Pieces, at 3 ^l . 2s.	1	186	0	0	
	14 By John Harpur, paid him in full -	1	36	0	0	
	22 By Broad Cloth, in Part for 20 Pieces, at 10 ^l . 6s.	2	103	0	0	
	27 By Madeira Wine, in Part for 22 Pipes, at 50 ^l .	2	700	0	0	
Feb.	5 By John Haddock, paid him in full for Broad Cloth	2	103	0	0	
	26 By Cotton, in Part for 60 Pieces, at 5 ^l . 10s.	3	250	0	0	
March	4 By Sir Nicholas Cooper, paid him in full		67	0	0	
	12 By Thomas Johnson, in full for Dimitty	4	125	0	0	
	30 By Benjamin Chaddock, in full for Ma- deira Wine	5	400	0	0	
April	1 By Port Wine, in Part for 30 Pipes, at 30 ^l .	5	600	0	0	
	7 By Robert Jenkins, in full for Cotton	6	80	0	0	
	17 By Jasper Wheeler, in full for Port Wine	6	300	0	0	
	23 By Housekeeping Expences since the 1st of Jan. last	7	64	10	0	
	By Cash transferred to		7153	6	8	
			10167	16	8	

Linen

(2) L E D G E R.

		Linen	Dr.	Fo	L.	s.	d.
1772.			<i>Yards.</i>				
Jan.	1	To Stock, at 2s. 6d.	2000	1	250	0	0
		To Profit and Loss, gained			52	1	8
					302	1	8
		Silk	Dr.				
1772.			<i>Pieces</i>				
Jan.	1	To Stock, at 24l. 10s.		1	367	10	0
		for - - - 15			55	10	0
		To Profit and Loss, gained			423	0	0
		Tho. Williams	Dr.				
1772.							
Jan.	1	To Stock, per Note on Demand		1	45	0	0
		Jasper Thompson	Dr.				
1772.							
Jan.	1	To Stock, per Bill, due Feb. 1.		1	96	0	0
		John Harpur	Dr.				
1772.							
Jan.	14	To Cash, paid him in full		1	36	0	0

Contra

LEDGER. (2)

		Contra	Cr.	Yards	For	L.	s.	d.
1772.								
Feb.	2	By Robert Plat, at 3s.						
		for -	1000	2	150	0	0	
March	4	By James Bagshaw,						
		at 3s. for -	500	3	75	0	0	
	9	By Cash, at 3s. 1d. for	500	4	77	1	8	
			2000		302	1	8	
		Contra	Cr.					
1772.								
March	10	To Cash, at 28l. 4s.		4	423	0	0	
		Contra	Cr.					
1772.								
Jan.	27	By Cash, in full	-	2	45	0	0	
		Contra	Cr.					
1772.								
Feb.	5	By Cash, in full	-	2	96	0	0	
		Contra	Cr.					
1772.								
Jan.	1	By Stock, due on Demand		1	36	0	0	

Sir

(3) L E D G E R.

		Sir Nicholas Cooper <i>Dr.</i>		<i>Fo</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1772.	March	4	To Cash, paid him in full	3	67	0	0
		Stock <i>Dr.</i>					
1772.	Jan.	1	To John Harpur, on Demand	1	36	0	0
			To Sir Nicholas Cooper, per Bill due March 1.	1	67	0	0
			To Balance, the neat of my Estate		7153	6	8
					7256	6	8
		Holland <i>Dr.</i>					
1772.	Jan.	4	To Cash, at 3 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> for	1	186	0	0
			To Profit and Loss, gained		36	0	0
					222	0	0
		Joseph Scot <i>Dr.</i>					
1772.	Feb.	10	To Holland, at 3 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> for	20	72	0	0

Contra

L E D G E R. (3)

		<i>Contra</i>	<i>Cr.</i>	<i>Fo</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1772. <i>Jan.</i>	1	By Stock, due March 1.		1	67	0	0
		<i>Contra</i>	<i>Cr.</i>				
1772. <i>Jan.</i>	1	By Cash, for ready Money		1	6000	0	0
		By Linen, 2000 Yards, at 2s. 6d.		1	250	0	0
		By Silk, 15 Pieces, at 24l. 10s.		1	367	10	0
		By Thomas Williams, per Note on Demand		1	45	0	0
		By Jasper Thompson, per Bill, due Feb. 2.		1	96	0	0
		By Profit and Loss, gained since the 1st of Jan. last			497	16	8
					7256	6	8
		<i>Contra</i>	<i>Cr.</i>				
1772. <i>Feb.</i>	10	By Joseph Scot, at 3l. 12s. for	Pieces. 20	3	72	0	0
<i>March</i>	30	By Cash, at 3l. 14s. for	20	5	74	0	0
<i>April</i>	5	By Cash, at 3l. 16s. for	20	5	76	0	0
			60		222	0	0
		<i>Contra</i>	<i>Cr.</i>				
1772. <i>Feb.</i>	10	By Cash, in Part, at 3l. 12s. for	Pieces. 20	3	72	0	0
<i>April</i>	17	By Cash, in full, for	Holland 20	4			

Dimitty

(4) L E D G E R.

		Dimitty	Dr.	For	L.	s.	d.
1772.			<i>Pieces.</i>				
Jan.	9	To Thomas Johnson, at					
		2l. 10s.	-	5c	1	125	0 0
		To Profit and Loss, gained				25	0 0
						150	0 0
		Thomas Johnson	Dr.				
1772.							
March	12	To Cash paid him in full		4	125	0 0	
		Broad Cloth	Dr.				
1772.			<i>Pieces.</i>				
Jan.	22	To Sundries, at 10l. 6s.					
		for	-	2c	2	206	0 0
		To Profit and Loss, gained				34	0 0
						240	0 0
		John Haddock	Dr.				
1772.							
Jan.	22	To Cash paid him in part		2	103	0 0	
April	1	To Cash, in full	-	5	103	0 0	
						206	0 0
		Madeira Wine	Dr.				
1772.			<i>Pipes.</i>				
Jan.	22	To Benjamin Chad-					
		dock, at 50l.	-	22	2	1100	0 0
		By Profit and Loss, gained				177	15 0
						1277	15 0

Contr.

LEDGER. (4)

		Contra	Cr.	For	L.	s.	d.
1772.			Pieces.				
April	23	By Cash, at 3l. for	- 50	7	150	0	0
		Contra	Cr.				
1772.							
Jan.	9	By Dimitty, at two Months		1	125	0	0
		Contra	Cr.				
1772.			Pieces.				
March	17	By Robert Jones, at 12l. for	- 20	4	240	0	0
		Contra	Cr.				
1772.			Pieces.				
Jan.	22	By Broad Cloth, at 10s. 6d. for	- 20	2	206	0	0
		Contra	Cr.				
1772.			Pipes.				
Feb.	20	By Jacob Tonson, at 58l. for	- 15	3	870	0	0
March	9	By Joseph Addison, at 58l. 5s. for	- 7	4	407	15	0
				22	1277	15	0

K

Benjamin

(5) L E D G E R.

		Benjamin Chaddock <i>Dr.</i>		<i>For</i>	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1772.			<i>Pipes.</i>				
<i>Jan.</i>	22	To Cash, in Part, for					
		Madeira Wine, at 5 <i>ol.</i>	22	2	700	0	0
<i>March</i>	30	To Cash, in full, for Ditto		5	400	0	0
					1100	0	0
		Robert Plat <i>Dr.</i>					
1772.			<i>Yards.</i>				
<i>Feb.</i>	2	To Linen Cloth, at 3 <i>s.</i>	1000	2	150	0	0
		Jacob Tonson <i>Dr.</i>					
1772.			<i>Pipes.</i>				
<i>Feb.</i>	20	To Madeira Wine, at					
		5 <i>8l.</i> for -	15	3	870	0	0
		Cotton <i>Dr.</i>					
1772.			<i>Pieces.</i>				
<i>Feb.</i>	26	To Sundries, at 5 <i>l.</i>	10 <i>s.</i>				
		for -	60	3	330	0	0
		To Profit and Loss, gained			32	0	0
					362	0	0

Contra

L E D G E R. (5)

		Contra	Cr.	Fo	L.	s.	d.
1772.			Pipes.				
Jan.	22	By Madeira Wine at					
		50l. for -	22	2	1100	0	0
		Contra	Cr.				
1772.			Pieces.				
Feb.	2	By Cash, in Part, for					
		Linen, at 3s. -	1000	4	75	0	0
April	5	By Cash, in full, for ditto		5	75	0	0
					150	0	0
		Contra	Cr.				
1772.			Pipes.				
Feb.	20	By Cash, in Part, for					
		Madeira Wine, at 58l.					
		for -	10	3	800	0	0
April	17	By Cash, in full, for ditto		6	70	0	0
					870	0	0
		Contra	Cr.				
1772.			Pieces.				
March	28	By David Rice, at 6l.					
		for -	50	5	300	0	0
April	23	By Cash, at 6l. 4s. for	10	7	62	0	0
			60		362	0	0

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(6)

L E D G E R.

		Robert Jenkins	Dr.	Fe	L.	s.	d.
1772.			<i>Pieces.</i>				
Feb.	26	To Cash, in Part, for					
		Cotton, at 5 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> for 60		3	250	0	0
April	7	To Cash, in full, for ditto		6	80	0	0
					330	0	0
		James Bagshaw	Dr.				
1772.			<i>Yards.</i>				
March	4	To Linen, at 3 <i>s.</i> for 500		3	75	0	0
		Joseph Addison	Dr.				
1772.			<i>Pipes.</i>				
March	9	To Madeira Wine, at					
		58 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> for - 7		4	407	15	0
		Robert Jones	Dr.				
1772.			<i>Pieces.</i>				
March	17	To Broad Cloth, at 12 <i>l.</i>					
		for - 20		4	240	0	0

Contra

LEDGER.

(6)

		Contra	Cr.	For	L.	s.	d.
1772.			Pieces.				
Feb.	26	By Cotton, at 5l. 10s.					
		for -	60	3	33	0	0
		Contra	Cr.				
1772.			Yards.				
March	4	By Cash, in Part, at 3s.					
		for -	500	3	69	0	0
April	7	By Cash, in full, for ditto		6	6	0	0
					75	0	0
		Contra	Cr.				
1772.			Pipes.				
March	9	By Cash, in Part, for					
		Madeira Wine, at 58l.					
		5s. for -	7	4	39	0	0
April	13	By Cash, in full, for ditto		6	18	15	0
					407	15	0
		Contra	Cr.				
1772.			Pieces.				
March	17	By Cash, in Part, for					
		Broad Cloth, at 12l.					
		for -	20	4	20	0	0
April	20	By Cash, in full, for ditto		6	40	0	0
					24	0	0

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(7) L E D G E R.

		David Rice	Dr.	Fo	L.	s.	d.
1772.			<i>Pieces.</i>				
March	28	To Cotton, at 6l. for	50	5	300	0	0
		Port Wine	Dr.				
1772.			<i>Pipes.</i>				
April	1	To Jasper Wheeler, at					
		30l. for	30	4	900	0	0
		To Profit and Loss, gained			150	0	0
					1050	0	0
		Jasper Wheeler	Dr.				
1772.			<i>Pipes.</i>				
April	1	To Cash, in Part, for					
		Port Wine, at 30l. for	30	5	600	0	0
	18	To Cash, in full, for ditto		6	300	0	0
					900	0	0
		Profit and Loss	Dr.				
1772.							
April	23	To Housekeeping Expences since Jan. 1. last	-	7	64	10	0
		To Stock, neat Gain, since the 1st of Jan. last	-		497	16	8
					562	6	8

Contra

L E D G E R.

(7)

		Contra	Cr.	For	L.	s.	d.
1772.			Pieces.				
March	28	By Cash, in Part, for					
		Cotton, at 6l. for -	50	5	200	0	0
April	16	By Cash, in full, for ditto		6	100	0	0
					300	0	0
		Contra	Cr.				
1772.			Pipes.				
April	17	By Cash, in full, at 35l.					
		for -	30	6	1050	0	0
		Contra	Cr.				
1772.			Pipes.				
April	1	By Port Wine, at 30l.					
		for -	30	5	900	0	0
		Contra	Cr.				
1772.							
Jan.	1	By Linen, gained -			52	1	8
		By Silk, gained -			55	10	0
	4	By Holland, gained -			36	0	0
	9	By Dimitty, gained -			25	0	0
	22	By Broad Cloth, gained			34	0	0
		By Madeira, gained -			177	15	0
March	26	By Cotton, gained -			32	0	0
April	1	By Port Wine, gained -			150	0	0
					562	6	8

Tyro.

Tyro. I hope I comprehend the Method of transferring any Article of Account from one Book to the other; at least, I am sure, the Specimen you have been kind enough to give me is sufficient for the Purpose; and I will promise to use my best Endeavours to understand it thoroughly.

Philo. I dare say you will meet with very little Difficulty; especially if you pursue the proper Method, which is this: After you have read the whole through with the utmost Attention, and are persuaded you comprehend the Reason of every Post, both in the Journal and Ledger, procure three Books, ruled in the same Manner; copy the Waste-book, and transfer the several Articles first to your Journal, and thence to your Ledger, without consulting the preceding Books of the same Kind. This being performed, compare your Journal and Ledger with the foregoing Specimen, and the Agreement or Disagreement between them will sufficiently demonstrate whether you do, or do not, understand the preceding Precepts of Book-keeping. This Method will also be attended with another Advantage; it will render you very ready in posting Books; a Particular of the utmost Consequence in a Merchant's Counting-house.

Tyro. I will punctually observe your Directions, and do not in the least doubt but I shall be able to surmount every Difficulty; for few Things are too hard for Diligence and Perseverance.

Philo. Justly observed. Pursue that excellent Maxim, and every Objection will be easily removed. I shall now, my dear Tyro, make you acquainted with the different Forms of Acquittances, Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange, Bills of Parcels, and other Writings, which daily occur in Business, in order that nothing may obstruct your Progress, when you begin to put these Precepts in Practice.

N. B. *The Numbers in the Column of the Ledger marked Fo. refer to the Journal.*

D I A L O G U E VII.

Various Forms of ACQUITTANCES.

Tyro. **W**HAT am I to understand by the Word Acquittance?

Philo. A short Note, Memorandum, or Writing, testifying the Receipt of Money, given by the Receiver to the Person who pays it. There are two Kinds of Acquittances; those given by Apprentices or Servants, and those given by Masters or Agents.

- I. *Acquittances given by Apprentices or Servants, when they receive Money for their Masters.*

Received, January 17, 1772, of Mr. Samuel Smith, Four Pounds Three Shillings, in full, for my Master, David Deane,

£. 4. 3s.

Per *Richard Evans.*

Received, January 24th, 1772, of Mr. Humphry Ellis, Twenty Pounds Four Shillings, for my Master, Edward Freeman, on Account,

£. 20. 4s.

Per *Silvester White.*

Received, February 8, 1772, of Mr. Alexander Duval, and Company, Two Hundred and Seventy Pounds, for Mr. Daniel Evans and Partners,

£. 270.

Per *Anthony Blount.*

Received,

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Received, the 4th of February, 1772, of the Honourable East-India Company, by the Hands of Peter Watſon, Eſq; Four Thousand Pounds, for Mr. Jeremiah Grey,

£. 4000.

Per *Jonas Moore.*

2. *Various Forms of Receipts, or Acquittances, given by Maſters, Agents, &c.*

It is cuſtomary, when a Bill of Parcels is made out, and the Money paid immediately, for the Seller to give a Receipt at the Bottom, in the following Manner :

Received, at the ſame Time, the Contents, in full of all Démands,

Per *John James.*

Received, January 7, 1772, of Mr. Thomas Brown, Three Pounds Seventeen Shillings, in full of all Demands,

£. 3. 17s.

Per *Jane Smith.*

Received, January 9, 1772, of Mr. Iſaac Beale, Twenty Pounds, in Part of a Bill of Fifty Pounds Eleven Shillings,

£. 20.

Per *William Jones.*

Received, 14th of January, 1772, of Mr. Bland, Eleven Pounds Five Shillings and Sixpence, on Account,

£. 11. 5s. 6d.

George Smith.

When

When Money is received in Partnership, the Forms of Acquittances are the following :

Received, the 3d March, 1772, of Mr. Nicholas Dunn, Fifty Pounds Sixteen Shillings and Five Pence, in full of all Demands, for Self and Company,

£. 50. 16s. 5d.

Per Robert Green.

Received, February 15, 1772, of Mr. Charles Dimisdale, Forty Pounds, on Account, for Jeremiah Grant and Self,

£. 40.

Per Jonathan Smith.

When Money is received by Masters, Agents, &c. upon various Accounts, Acquittances are written in the following Manner :

Received, January 30, 1772, of Mr. John Benson, Nine Hundred Pounds, on Account,

£. 900.

Per William Free.

Received, February 21, 1772, of Mess. James Norgrove and Andrew Stillingfleet, One Hundred and Sixty Pounds, in full of all Demands,

£. 160.

Per George Fletcher.

Received, the 7th of January, 1772, of Mr. Edmund Clark, the Sum of Twenty Pounds, in Part of my Salary and Subsistence,

£. 20.

Per Jonas Hudson.

Received,

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Received, February 14, 1772, of Simeon Low, Seventy-two Pounds, in full for Six Month's Interest of Two Thousand Four Hundred Pounds, due at Christmas last,

£. 72.

Per *Charlotte Finch.*

Received, March 4, 1772, of Mr. Josiah Edgar, Forty Pounds, in full for Half a Year's Rent, due at Christmas last; out of which deducted for Taxes Four Pounds, and for Repairs Seven Pounds. I say, received for, and by Order of, Jeremiah Hawkins,

£. 40.

Per *Ralph Watkins.*

Received, the 25th of March, 1772, of Mr. Sampson White, by Order, and for the Use, of Mr. Benjamin Hoare, Fifteen Pounds Ten Shillings, and allowed for Taxes Two Pounds Four Shillings; together the Sum of Seventeen Pounds Fourteen Shillings, in full for a Quarter's Rent, due at Christmas last,

£. 17. 14s.

Per *Daniel Wise.*

Received, the 15th of January, 1772, of Mr. Thomas Pearce, Sixty Pounds, and is in full for Half a Year's Payment of my Annuity, due at Christmas last,

£. 60.

Per *Henry Owen.*

Received, February 11, 1772, by the Hands of William Wilkinson, by Order of Charles Goodman, the Sum of One Hundred and Twenty-five Pounds, and is in full for three Quarterly Payments of my Annuity, due at Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas last,

£. 125.

Per *Maria Manly.*

Received

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Received of Mr. Samuel Drummond, the Sum of Thirty Pounds, and a Note of his Hand, bearing equal Date with this, for Twenty Pounds more; which Note, when paid, will be in full of all Demand to this fifteenth Day of February, 1772.

£. 30 in Cash.
20 per Note.
 £. 50

Per *Joshua Price.*

Received, March 13, 1772, of Paul Dennis, Esq; Two Hundred Pounds in Cash, and an Assignment on Mr. Price Duvesne, for Three Hundred Pounds more, which, when discharged, will be in full, for Mess. Henry Stevens and Hugh Bailey,

Cash £. 200
 Assignment 300
 In all £. 500

Per *James Wenman.*

Received, January 30, 1772, of the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London, One Hundred Pounds, for the Use of the Artillery Company,

£. 100.

Per *Andrew Wood.*

Received, the 10th of March, 1772, of Moses Webb, Esq; and Owners of the Elizabeth, the Sum of Ninety-two Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Ten Pence, in full for Cordage, Tackle, and Trimming, furnished the said Ship,

£. 92. 14s. 10d.

Per *Charles Whiteman.*

Received, the 19th of February, 1772, of Mr. George Smith, Seventy Pounds, for the Difference of Four Thousand Pounds Bank Stock, and is in full of all Demands,

£. 70.

Per *John Carter.*

Received,

£

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Received, January 14, 1772, of the Executors of the late Mr. Christopher Hart, by the Hands of Mr. Jacob Brown, Five Hundred Pounds, in full for my Legacy,

£. 500.

Per *Abraham Tyler.*

Received, 1st of January, 1772, of Mess. Forster and Grey, Assignees of the Estate and Effects of George Green, a Bankrupt, the Sum of Six Pounds Six Shillings, being my Proportion of the first Dividend of the said Bankrupt's Estate, and is after the Rate of Five Shillings in the Pound for my Debt of Twenty-five Pounds Four Shillings, proved under the said Commission,

£. 6. 6s.

Per *John Bridgeman.*

D I A L O G U E VIII.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Tyro. WHAT is meant by a Promissory Note?
Philo. A written Obligation, by which one Person promises to pay to another, or to his Order, a certain Sum of Money, either on Demand, or at some fixed Period of Time. The following Specimens will sufficiently explain the Manner in which promissory Notes are drawn.

London, Jan. 8, 1772.

I promise to pay Mr. Richard Wool, or Bearer, on Demand, Five Hundred and Seventy-six Pounds, Value received,

£. 576.

Henry Bingley.

London,

TO TRADE AND COMMERCE. III

London, Feb. 24, 1772.

I promise to pay to the Governor and Company
of the Bank of England, Fourteen Thousand Pounds,

For Self and Partners,

£. 14000.

William Braithwaite.

I promise to pay Mr. Thomas Sands, or Order,
the Sum of One Hundred Pounds, in Manner fol-
lowing: Fifty Pounds, Part thereof, three Months
after Date, twenty-five Pounds more the 8th of April
next, and the remaining Twenty-five Pounds the 1st
of July next following, Value received. Witness my
Hand, at Norwich, the 17th Day of March, 1772.

£. 100.

Anthony Bennet.

Borrowed and received of Mr. Robert Packer,
Three Hundred Pounds, which I promise to pay on
Demand. Witness my Hand this 14th Day of March,
1772.

£. 300.

Thomas Salmon.

I promise to pay to Mr. Charles Parrott, or Order,
Fifty Pounds Twelve Shillings and Sixpence, fur-
nished by my Order, to Mr. James Johnston, as
appears by his Receipts, delivered this 18th of Ja-
nuary, 1772, to

£. 50. 12s. 6d.

Peter Campbell.

Bristol, Feb. 6, 1772.

I promise to furnish Sir Joshua Brough with Bills
of Exchange to the Value of Eight Thousand
Pounds Sterling, at current Exchange, payable to
himself, or Order, in Amsterdam, the next ensuing
Fair; Value of Mr. William Pickering received,

£. 8000.

Per Richard Gale.

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London, January 18, 1772.

I promise to pay Thomas Panton, Esq; Cashier of his Majesty's Revenue of Excise, or Order, Thirty Days after Date, Six Hundred and Fifty Pounds, Value received,

£. 650.

Per John Merrick.

Norwich, February 12, 1772.

Borrowed and received of Mr. Dunn Parker, the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds Sterling, which I promise to pay the said Dunn Parker, or Order, on Demand. Witness my Hand,

£. 200.

William Newby.

Witness, { *John Sawtell.*
 George Oxlade.

I promise to pay Mr. James Ryegate, or Order, the Sum of Seventy Pounds, on Demand, after Receipt of a Bill drawn the 4th current, by Edward Rumsey, on Philip Small, of York, Brewer, for the like Sum, payable to Mr. William Cleavland, which said Samuel Ryegate has indorsed to me, this 7th of February, 1772,

£. 70.

Edward Romney.

January 10, 1772. Received of Daniel Hutchinson, Esq; a Bill of Exchange on Mr. Simpson of Lynn, for Forty Pounds, due the 23d instant, which I promise to be accountable for on Demand,

£. 40

Henry Lowd.

We jointly and separately promise to pay Isaac Levi, or Order, on Demand, the Sum of Twenty Pounds, Value received the 4th of March, 1772,

£. 20.

William Smith,
David Drummond.

Colchester,

Colchester, January 18, 1772.

I promise to pay Mr. Edmund Nugent, or Bearer,
on Demand, Thirty Pounds, Value received,

For Mr. John Price and Partners,

£. 30.

John Greening.

London, January 7, 1772.

Fourteen Days after Date, I promise to pay Mr.
Samuel Underwood, or Order, Eleven Pounds Fif-
teen Shillings and Five Pence, Value received,

For my Uncle, David Neale,

£. 11. 15s. 5d.

George Neale.

Tyro. Are Promissory Notes valid in a Court of
Justice?

Philo. They are; provided the Words *Value re-*
ceived are inserted, or some other Circumstance be
mentioned, which proves a valuable Consideration
has been paid for them.

Tyro. Are they indorseable?

Philo. If drawn to order, they are; otherwise not.
But however they are drawn, it must be remembered,
that if they are not legally demanded in six Years,
they cannot be recovered by law.

Another Observation may be useful. If you keep
a Promissory Note above three Days after it is due,
and in that Interval the Drawer should fail, the Loss
will be your own; but if it be demanded within
that time, the Person who paid it you must refund
the Money.

D I A L O G U E IX.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Tyro. WHAT is a Bill of Exchange?

Philo. A written Order of the Drawer, addressed to his Correspondent, directing him to pay to the Person in whose Favour the Bill is drawn, or to his Order, the Sum specified, at a certain Time.

Bills of Exchange are of two Kinds, Inland and Foreign. I shall give you Specimens of both Kinds.

1. *Examples of Inland Bills of Exchange.*

Nottingham, March 5, 1772. £. 37:17:4

At Sight, pay Mr. Charles Ward, or Order, the Sum of Thirty-seven Pounds Seventeen Shillings and Four Pence, the Value received of Mr. Joshua Walker, and place it to Accompt, as per Advice from

*To Mr. Anthony Dupree,
St. James's Street,
London.*

Robert Keepe.

Ipswich, Feb. 14, 1772. £. 92:0:0

At Sight, pay Mr. Benjamin Dawson, the Sum of Ninety-two Pounds, out of my growing Subsistence, Value of Ditto, and place it, without further Advice, to Accompt of

*To John Arne, Esq;
Agent, in Pall-Mall,
London.*

Peter Davenport.

Canterbury,

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Canterbury, Feb. 17, 1772. £. 140:19:0

At Fourteen Days Sight, pay Mr. Henry Saxby, or Order, the Sum of One Hundred and Forty Pounds Nineteen Shillings, for the Value received of Philip Baldwin, Esq; and place it to Accompt, as per Advice from

To Mr. Alexander Motte,
Merchant in Leadenhall-street,
London.

George Lemoin.

London, Jan. 6, 1772. £. 84:11:0

At seven Days Sight, pay Mr. Moses Price, or Order, Eighty-four Pounds, Eleven Shillings, Value of himself, and place it, without further Advice, to Accompt of

To Mr. Jacob Evans,
Grocer, Lynn Regis.

Abraham Emerson.

Winchester. Feb. 8, 1772. £. 37:0:0.

One Month after Date, pay Mr. William Burton, Thirty-seven Pounds, Value received, of James Forrester, Esq; and place it, as per Advice from

To Mr. Pope,
Mercer, in Chester.

Thomas Bowles.

Plymouth, March 10, 1772. £. 1000:0:0.

Three Months after Date, pay Mr. Aaron Fosssett, or Order, One Thousand Pounds, Value received of Mr. Edward Bishop, and place it to Accompt, as by Advice from

To Mr. Freame,
Banker, in Lombard-street,
London.

Francis Palmer.

London;

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London, Jan. 20, 1772. £. 150:0:0.

The thirty-first of July next, pay Jonathan Durore, Esq; or Order, One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling, Value in ourselves, and place it, without further Advice, to Accompt of

Edward and George Poultney.

To Patrick O'Neale, Esq;
at Exeter.

Bristol, March 3, 1772. £. 100:0:0.

Pay Mr. Samuel Griffith, or Bearer, One Hundred Pounds, and place it to the Account of

To Mess. Williams and
Jackson, Merchants, in
London.

William Winslow.

London, Feb. 29, 1772. £. 60:0:0

Mess. Freeport and Fox,

Pay Samson Allgood, Esq;
or Bearer, Sixty Pounds, on Accompt of

Jeremiah Payne.

Fakenham, March 6, 1772. £. 300:14:9.

Mr. Raven,

Pay Mr. Samuel Case, or Bearer, Three Hundred Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Nine-pence, and place it to my Accompt,

To Mr. Raven,
Grace-church Street,
London.

Abraham Blake.

London,

London, Feb. 17, 1772. £. 90:0:0.

John Sire,

The first of March next, pay Mr. Simon Remnant, or Order, Ninety Pounds, out of your Christmas Half-Year's Rent. Make good Payment, expecting no farther Advice, the Value received of him, by

To John Sire,
Saffron-Walden,
Essex.

Your Friend,

James Walker.

2. Foreign Bills of Exchange.

Tyro. What is the Difference between an Inland and a Foreign Bill of Exchange?

Phil. In order to answer your Question, it will be necessary to observe, that an Inland Bill of Exchange is, when the Drawer and the Person drawn upon live both in the same Country; a Foreign Bill is drawn in one Country, and payable in another: so that the Difference consists principally in the Drawer's being an Inhabitant of one Kingdom, or State, and the Person on whom it is drawn a Resident in another. But, though this is the chief, it is not the only Difference between Inland and Foreign Bills of Exchange; the latter are generally drawn at half, single, double, or treble Usance, a Term never used in Inland Bills.

Tyro. What is the Meaning of the Word Usance?

Phil. By Usance is meant the customary Interval of Time between the Date of the Bill and the Day of Payment, agreeable to the established Practice between the two Places.

Tyro. Is this Interval of Time different in different Places?

Phil. It is. In some Places it is a Calendar Month, and then double Usance is two Months, &c.
But

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London, Jan. 20, 1772. £. 150:0:0.

The thirty-first of July next, pay Jonathan Durore, Esq; or Order, One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling, Value in ourselves, and place it, without further Advice, to Accompt of

Edward and George Poulteney.

To Patrick O'Neale, Esq;
at Exeter.

Bristol, March 3, 1772. £. 100:0:0.

Pay Mr. Samuel Griffith, or Bearer, One Hundred Pounds, and place it to the Account of

To Mess. Williams and
Jackson, Merchants, in
London.

William Winslow.

London, Feb. 29, 1772. £. 60:0:0

Mess. Freeport and Fox,

Pay Samson Allgood, Esq;
or Bearer, Sixty Pounds, on Accompt of

Jeremiah Payne.

Fakenham, March 6, 1772. £. 300:14:9.

Mr. Raven,

Pay Mr. Samuel Cafe, or Bearer, Three Hundred Pounds Fourteen Shillings and Nine-pence, and place it to my Accompt,

To Mr. Raven,
Grace-church Street,
London.

Abraham Blake.

London,

London, Feb. 17, 1772. £. 90:0:0.

John Sire, The first of March next, pay Mr. Simon Remnant, or Order, Ninety Pounds, out of your Christmas Half-Year's Rent. Make good Payment, expecting no farther Advice, the Value received of him, by

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Philo. It is. In some Places it is a Calendar Month, and then double Usance is two Months, &c. But

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But as this is not always the Case, it is necessary to know the different Acceptations of the Word Usance, in different Cities or Nations.

Thus, Usance between London and any Part of France is thirty Days after Date. The Usance of Bills drawn at London on Hamburg, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Middleburgh, Antwerp, Brabant, Zealand, or Flanders, is one Calendar Month. The Usance between London and Spain or Portugal, is two Calendar Months; and the Usance between London and Genoa, Leghorn, Milan, Venice, and Rome, is three Months.

It is also customary, and indeed necessary, to draw two, three, or four Bills, all of the same Tenor and Date, to send them by different Posts, that one, at least, may come safe to Hand. The following Instances will explain this Remark.

London on Bruges.

First Bill.

*London, Jan. 15, 1772, for Crowns 700,
at Usance.*

At Usance, pay this first of Exchange to Sir John Baron, or Order, Seven Hundred Crowns, for the Value here received of Mr. Nathaniel Castle, and place it to Accompt, as per Advice from

*To Mr. Joseph Vandale,
Merchant, in Bruges.*

Birch and Brown.

Second Bill.

*London, Jan. 15, 1772, for Crowns 700,
at Usance.*

At Usance, pay this, my second of Exchange, my first not paid, to Sir John Baron, or Order, Seven
Hundred

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Hundred Crowns, for the Value here received of Mr. Nathaniel Cattle, and place it to Accompt, as per Advice from

To Mr. Joseph Vandale,
Merchant, in Bruges.

Birch and Brown.

Paris on London.

First Bill.

Paris, March 3, 1772, for Crowns 900,
at $31\frac{1}{2}d.$ 2 Usance.

At double Usance, pay this first of Exchange to Mr. Andrew Benfield, or Order, the Sum of Nine Hundred Crowns, at Thirty-one Pence Halfpenny per Crown, Value of Mr. Antoine du Porte, and pass it to Accompt, as per Advice from

To Mr. Richard Carr,
Banker, in Lombard-Street,
London.

John Martin.

Second Bill.

Paris, March 3, 1772, for Crowns 900,
at $31\frac{1}{2}d.$ 2 Usance.

At double Usance, pay this my second of Exchange, my first not paid, to Mr. Andrew Benfield, or Order, the Sum of Nine Hundred Crowns, at Thirty-one Pence Halfpenny per Crown, Value of Mr. Antoine du Porte, and pass it to Accompt, as per Advice,

To Mr. Richard Carr,
Banker in Lombard-Street,
London.

John Martin.

London

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London on Rotterdam.

First Bill.

*London, Feb. 7, 1772, for £.444 Sterling,
at 32s. 8d. Flem. per Pound Sterl. at Usance.*

At Usance, pay this my first of Exchange, to
Isaac Vandrespt, or Order, Four Hundred and Forty-
four Pounds Sterling, at Thirty-two Shillings
and Eight Pence, Fleming, per Pound Sterling,
Value of Timothy Muck, Esq; and place it to Ac-
compt, as per Advice from

*To Mr. Israel Falegan,
Merchant, Rotterdam.*

Humphrey Seacole.

Second Bill.

*London, Feb. 7, 1772, for £.444 Sterling,
at 32s. 8d. Flem. per Pound Sterl. at Usance.*

At Usance, pay this my second of Exchange, my
first not paid, to Isaac Vandrespt, or Order, Four
Hundred and Forty-four Pounds Sterling, at Thirty-
two Shillings and Eight Pence, Fleming, per
Pound Sterling, Value of Timothy Muck, Esq; and
place it to Accompt, as per Advice from

*To Mr. Israel Falegan,
Merchant, Rotterdam.*

Humphrey Seacole.

Bruxelles on London. Ready changed.

First Bill.

*Bruxelles, Jan. 15, 1772, for £.700 : 10s. Sterling,
2 Usance.*

At double Usance, pay this first of Exchange to
Mr. Peter Ulens, or Order, the Sum of Seven Hun-
dred

dred Pounds, Ten Shillings, Sterl. the Value of Ditto, and place it to Accompt, as per Advice from

To Mr. Charles Leroux,
Merchant, London.

Jean Vandervarent.

Second Bill.

Bruxelles, Jan. 15, 1772, for £. 700 : 10s. Sterl.
2 Usance.

At double Usance pay this Second of Exchange, my first not paid, to Mr. Peter Ulens, or Order, the Sum of Seven Hundred Pounds, Ten Shillings, Sterl. the Value of Ditto, and place it to Accompt, as per Advice from

To Mr. Charles Leroux,
Merchant, in London.

Jean Vandervarent.

Philo. The preceding Examples will be sufficient to shew the Form used in drawing Bills of Exchange; but it will be necessary to explain the Method used with regard to such Bills where Acceptance or Payment is refused; and this is by protesting it.

Tyro. How must I proceed to protest a Bill of Exchange?

Philo. The Method is this: If the Bill be not accepted, or paid, in due Time, it must be put into the Hands of a Notary Public, who repairs to the House of the Person on whom the Bill is drawn, and demands Acceptance, or Payment, of it. If this be denied, he immediately draws up a Protest, which secures the Property of the Possessor of the Bill, and also prevents him from being put to any farther Trouble or Expence; as nothing farther is incumbent on him than to return the Bill, with the Protest, within fourteen Days, to the Drawer.

Tyro. What is meant by accepting a Bill of Exchange?

Philo. As soon as a Bill of Exchange arrives, the Receiver is immediately to repair to the House of the
M Person

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Person on whom it is drawn, and demand Acceptance; if this be refused after twenty-four Hours' Deliberation, the Bill must be protested by a Notary Public, as observed above. The following is the Form made Use of on this Occasion:

Form of a Protest of a Foreign Bill for Non-Acceptance.

*Dunkirk, Jan. 4, 1772, for Crowns 200,
at 31½d. 2 Usance.*

At double Usance pay this first of Exchange to Mr. Charles Winter, or Order, the Sum of Two Hundred Crowns, at Thirty-one Pence Halfpenny per Crown, Value of Mr. Lewis du Fossé, and pass it to Accompt as per Advice from

*To Mr. George Hall,
London.*

John Jackson.

On the fifteenth Day of February, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-two, at the Instance and Request of Mr. Charles Winter, of London, Merchant, I George Hamilton, Public Notary, sworn and admitted by Royal Authority, did go to the Dwelling-House of Mr. George Hall, upon whom the above Bill of Exchange is drawn, and shewed the Original unto the said George Hall, demanding his Acceptance of the same; who answered me, he would not accept the said Bill, for Reasons best known to himself, of which he should inform the Drawer, Mr. John Jackson: Wherefore I, the said Notary, did protest, and by these Presents do solemnly protest, as well against John Jackson as against the said George Hall, as also against all other Persons, Indorsers, and all others concerned, for all Changes, Rechanges, Damages, and Interests, already suffered and sustained, for want of due Acceptance of the said Bill. Done and protested at my Office in London aforesaid, in Presence of James Carey and Henry Forbes, Witnesses.

George Hamilton, Notary Public.

Tyro.

Tyro. You mentioned the Acceptance of a Bill of Exchange; I should be glad to know the Manner in which the Person, on whom the Bill is drawn, declares that he does accept it.

Philo. When the Bill is presented, the Acceptor subscribes his Name on it, or makes some Mark thereon; either of which is considered as a valid Acceptance. But, if the Bill be drawn payable *after Sight*, it is necessary that the Acceptant should mention the Day on which he accepted it; because the Day of Payment will entirely depend on that Circumstance. It is also necessary to observe, that, by a peculiar Custom among Merchants, certain Days of Grace are allowed the Acceptor, over and above the Time prescribed by the Bill: The Number of these Days of Grace is different in different Countries; at London they are always three.

D I A L O G U E X.

BILLS OF PARCELS.

Tyro. **W**HAT is meant by a Bill of Parcels?

Philo. A Bill of Parcels implies a Note containing the Quantities and Prices of the Goods, which the Seller gives to the Buyer at the same Time he delivers the Goods the latter has purchased of him. In making out Bills of Parcels, the Name of the Purchaser must be placed in the Beginning of the first Line, and that of the Seller in the second. Particular Care must also be taken to place the Units, &c. of all the Figures, whether they imply the Quantity of each Species of Goods, or the Money they amount to, exactly under one another, in a perpendicular Direction, not slanting either to the Right-Hand or the Left. But the Examples I have added of different Bills of Parcels, will much better explain the Method that must be followed, than can possibly be done by Words.

Tyro. I shall be very careful, in perusing them, to observe this Particular.

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Philo. I do not doubt your Attention ; but Attention alone is not sufficient : You must copy them frequently, cast up their Contents, and form others of a similar Nature. You will find some of them not cast up, others with the Value of each Sort of Goods undetermined, in order to exercise you, and render you very expert in this useful Branch of Business. You must also remember, that, when a Parcel of Goods are bought, and the Money paid immediately, it is customary to write a Receipt at the Bottom of the Bill. These Particulars being observed, you may proceed to peruse, finish, and copy, the following Examples :

1. *An Upholsterer's Bill.*

Mr. Henry Hynde

Bought of James Fetter, Jan. 1, 1772,

17 Yards of fine Flanders Ticken	-	£. 4	0	0
A Mahogany Bedstead, complete	-	12	12	0
A Feather-Bed, one Bolster, two Pillows, and a Holland Mattrafs	-	7	7	7
6 Mahogany Chairs	-	5	5	0
An elegant Mahogany Book-Case	-	14	14	0

N. B. If the Money is paid on the Delivery of the Goods, a Receipt should be written at the Bottom of the Bill.

2. *A Mercer's Bill.*

Mrs. Price

Bought of Joshua Ireson, Jan. 13, 1772,

14 Yards of white Damask	-	£. 8	8	0
8 Yards of blue Persian	-	0	16	0
37 Yards of Stuff Damask	-	11	2	0
4 Yards of mouse-coloured Velvet	-	2	8	8
12 Yards of blue-and-white flowered Tissue	-	7	4	0

3. *A Woollen-draper's Bill.*

Edmund Biggs, Esq.
1772, Bought of Francis Holdane,
7 Jan.

3 Yards of superfine Brown Cloth	£. 2 12 6
3 Yards of blue Ditto	- 2 14 0
12 Yards of superfine Shalloon	- 2 16 0
16 Yards of Aleppine	- 4 0 0
10 Yards of Fultian	- 1 10 0
7 Yards of Grogam	- 0 17 6

4. *A Teaman's Bill.*

Mrs. Simpson
Bought of Anthony Davenport, March 5, 1772,

lb.	s.	d.	£.
12 of the finest Hyson Tea, at 18	0	per lb.	
12 of best Green	-	at 12	0
6 of good Green	-	at 8	6
8 of Souchong	-	at 16	0
12 of Bohea	-	at 7	6
6 of Ditto	-	at 4	0
			L. 32 6 7

5. *A Grocer's Bill.*

Mr. Scrafton
Bought of Theophilus Owen, Feb. 7, 1772,

	s.	d.	£.
14 lb. of double-refined Sugar, at 1	6	per lb.	
12 Ditto of Lump	-	at 0	8
18 Ditto of Lisbon	-	at 0	7½
2 Oz. of Cinnamon	-	at 0	10
2 Oz. of Cloves	-	at 1	2
2 Oz. of Mace	-	at 1	4
			L. 2 6 11

6. *An Oilman's Bill.*

Mr. Fletcher

Bought of Jonas Turner, Jan. 19, 1772,

	s.	d.
2 Westphalia Hams, Wt. 47 lb. at 1	2	per lb.
1 Barrel of Anchovies, Wt. 18 lb. at 1	8	
6 Tongues - - -	at 4	4 each
2 Quarts of pickled Mushrooms	at 4	0 per Qt.
5 Quarts of pickled Onions	at 1	6
16 Pounds of Capers - -	at 0	11 per lb.
12 Gallons of best Vinegar	at 2	0 per Gal.
2 Quarts of Florence Oil -	at 2	6 per Qt.
	L. 4 15 0	

7. *A Linen-draper's Bill.*

Mrs. Freeman

Bought of Isaac Hammond, Jan. 3, 1772,

	l.	s.	d.
11 Yards of Long-Lawn - - -	2	4	0
25 Yards of Irish - - - -	3	15	0
12 Yards of Holland - - - -	3	0	0
7 Yards of Muslin - - - - -	4	11	0
2 Yards of English Cambrick -	2	8	0
16 Yards of Irish Chintz - - -	6	8	0

8. *A Stationer's Bill.*

The Hon. Mr. Franklin

Bought of Jonathan Dare, Feb. 14, 1772,

	l.	s.	d.
6 Quires of the best Demy - -	0	9	0
1 Ream of Pot - - - - -	0	8	0
4 Hundred of the best Dutch Quills	0	18	6
An Almanack, with Cafe to Ditto -	0	4	0
1 Pound of best Dutch Wax - -	0	12	0

9. *A Millener's Bill.*

The Rt. Hon. Lady Charlotte du Main
Bought of Jane Smith, Feb. 17, 1772,

			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
A Blond-Lace Cap	-	-	1	10	0
16 Yards of white Ribbon	-	-	1	4	0
12 Pair of white French Gloves	-	-	1	6	0
A black Lace Apron	-	-	2	2	0
6 French Night-Caps	-	-	3	3	0
4 Fans, elegantly mounted	-	-	6	0	0
A white Hat and Cloak, full trimmed			5	19	6
12 Yards of Mecklin Lace	-	-	11	14	0
6 Pair of Dresden Ruffles	-	-	9	9	0

10. *A Seedsman's Bill.*

London, Feb. 17, 1772.

Mr. Thomas Hipisley
Bought of William Stanfmore and Co.

Six Sacks of best Turnip-Seed, viz.

	<i>Cwt.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lb.</i>	
No. 1,	2	3	14	
2,	2	2	19	
3,	2	3	00	
4,	2	2	27	
5,	2	1	26	
6,	2	3	14	
	16	1	16	
		2	3	Tare of the 6 Sacks
	15	3	13	Neat, at 2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> <i>l.</i>

Six

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Six Sacks of second Sort, viz.

	<i>Cwt. Qrs. lb.</i>		
No. 8,	2	1	27
9,	2	3	10
10,	3	0	00
11,	2	2	26
12,	2	3	05
13,	2	2	13
	16	2	02
	2	14	Tare of 6 Sacks
	15	0	16 Neat, at 1 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
			<i>L.</i>

Six Sacks of Trefoil-Seed, viz,

	<i>Cwt. Qrs. lb.</i>		
No. 1,	3	2	12
2,	3	1	02
3,	3	1	25
4,	2	3	27
5,	2	2	26
6,	3	0	00
	19	0	09
	2	15	Tare 6 Sacks
	18	1	22 Neat, at 18 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>
			<i>L.</i> <u>75 10 1$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

11. *A Timber-Merchant's Bill.*

London, March 2, 1772.

Mr. Thomas Hesse

Bought of William Graffo,

		<i>l. s. d.</i>		<i>l. s. d.</i>
20 Loads of Oak Tim-				
ber -	at	1 19 0	<i>per Load.</i>	
40 Loads of Elm	at	1 1 0	<i>Ditto.</i>	
26 Loads of Fir	at	1 16 0		
30 Loads of Ash	at	2 4 0		
262 Feet of three-inch				
Oak Plank	at	0 0 6		
520 Feet of two-inch				
Ditto -	at	0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$		
279 Feet of three-inch				
Elm Ditto	at	0 0 4 $\frac{3}{4}$		
722 Feet of one-inch				
Deal -	at	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
340 Feet of half-inch				
Ditto -	at	0 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$		

225 12 5

12. *A*

12. *A Hofer's Bill.**London, March 13, 1772.*

Mr. James Hutton,

Bought of Samuel Trip,

		<i>L. s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>L. s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
3 Doz. of Men's white Silk					
Hofe, -	at	6	15	0	
12 Doz. of white Cotton Ditto, at		3	0	0	
18 Doz. of fine white Thread					
Ditto, -	at	1	16	0	
6 Doz. of brown Thread Ditto,					
	at	1	10	0	
16 Doz. of green twisted Pieces					
for Breeches, -	at	2	10	0	
18 Ditto black Ditto, -	at	2	7	0	
18 Doz. of Cotton Caps, double,					
	at	1	0	0	
23 Doz. Ditto, single, -	at	0	8	9	
24 Doz. patent Silk Gloves,	at	2	18	0	
29 Ditto Ditto, for Ladies,	at	3	2	0	
27 Ditto of Worsted Gloves,	at	1	2	0	
30 Ditto of Worsted Gauze					
Stockings -	at	1	4	0	
28 Ditto of Yarn Stockings,	at	1	2	0	
18 Ditto of Worsted Caps, dou-					
ble, - -	at	0	10	0	

 47 1 12 3

13. *A Cheesemonger's Bill.*

Robert Franklin, Esq;

Bought of Henry Harrop, Feb. 27, 1772.

		d.	
2	Fitches of Bacon, Wt. 60lb.	at 11	per lb.
6	Firkins of Butter, Wt. 216lb.	at 9½	
4	Cheshire Cheeses, Wt. 120lb.	at 8	
4	Gloucesterfh. Do. Wt. 40lb.	at 7	
6	Suffolk Do. Wt. 60lb.	at 5	
			£. <u>17 14 4</u>

14. *A Fruiterer's Bill.*

Mr. Edmund Fancourt

Bought of Jane Lovewell, March 15, 1772.

		L.	s.	d.
3	Chests of Seville Oranges,			
	at per Chest - -	1	7	0
2	Chests of China Ditto, at - -	1	10	0
4	Hundred of Lemons, at per Hund.	0	8	6
16	Ropes of Spanish Onions, at per			
	Rope - -	0	2	6
2	Dozen Pomegranates, at per Doz.	0	6	0
			£. <u>11 7 0</u>	

15. *A Chinaman's Bill.*

The Honourable Mrs. Jermyn

Bought of Jeremiah Payne,

			<i>L. s. d.</i>	<i>L. s. d.</i>
1772.				
4 March.	6 Dozen of China Plates,			
	at <i>per</i> Doz.	-	1	16 6
	22 China Dishes, each at	0	15	0
	A Tea-Set compleat		12	12 0
	4 Sets of Jars and Beakers,			
	at <i>per</i> Set	-	2	2 0
	6 Mandarinines, each at	1	1	0
	12 Large China Bowls, at	0	18	0
	12 China Pint Basons, at	0	2	6
			<u>£.</u>	<u>67 10</u>

Bills

Bills of Parcels used by Dealers in the Wholesale Trade.

London, March 4, 1772.

Mr. Frome

Bought of Charles Spencer,

Gross. Tare. Neat.

C. qrs. lb. lb.

1 Hoghead of best Saf- ron Cut Tobacco	7 3 25	103	at 1 5 per lb. £.
1 Hoghead of Shag Cut Tobacco	9 1 27	123	at 11½
1 Barrel of Flashy Cut Tobacco	1 3 27½	26½	at 11½
1 Barrel of Scotch Snuff	4 1 27	40	at 1 2
1 Barrel of Rappee Ditto	1 2 21½	25½	at 1 3
1 Chest of Strasbourg Ditto	-	-	82 at 3 4

£. 161 11 4½

N

March

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March 19, 1772.

Mr. Andrew Dupree and Company

Bought of the United East-India Company,
&c. at four Months,

Pepper, 2 Lots, *viz.*

			<i>Cwt. qr. lb.</i>	<i>lb.</i>
No. 17.	10 Bags	<i>qt.</i>	27 1 18	Tr. 150
20.	10 Ditto		24 3 24	138
		<i>Gr.</i>		
		<i>Tr.</i>		
		<i>Nt.</i>		at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ <i>pr. lb.</i> £.

Red Wood, 2 Lots, *viz.*

			<i>Ton. Cwt.</i>	
No. 47.	120 Sticks,	<i>Wt.</i>	10 13 $\frac{3}{4}$	
48.	100 Ditto,		11 12	
	220 Sticks,	<i>Wt.</i>		at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>per Ton</i> £.

Worm-Seed, 3 Bales, *viz.*

			<i>Cwt. qr. lb.</i>	
No. 18.		<i>Wt.</i>	3 1 10	
No. 24.			4 2 0	
No. 37.			2 3 19	
		<i>Gr.</i>		
		<i>Tr.</i>	1 0 15	
		<i>Nt. Wt.</i>		at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>d. per lb.</i> £. 385 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

London,

TO TRADE AND COMMERCE. 135

London, January 10, 1772.

Mr. Francis Cheshledon

Bought of Jacob Ives six Casks of Sugar, at
two Months, viz.

No.		Cwt. qr. lb.		qr. lb.	
		Wt.		Tare	
1.		8	3 23	3	7 each.
2.		8	2 21		
3.		8	0 12		
4.		8	1 16		
5.		7	3 20		
6.		8	0 16		
		Gr.			
		Tr.			
		Nt.		at 47s. 6d. per Cwt.	£. 109 11 9½

London, January 6, 1772.

Sir Charles Freeport,

Bought of Joseph Wells 9 Parcels of Cloth,
to pay at 4 Months, viz.

		L. s. d.	
No. 6.	qt. 6 Pieces Irish	at 3	15 0
7.	8 Pieces Ditto	at 3	2 6
8.	4 Pieces Ditto	at 6	5 0
10.	3 Pieces of Dowlas	at 2	2 0
15.	4 Pieces of Ditto	at 3	3 0
19.	5 Pieces of Ditto	at 3	10 0
22.	7 Pieces of Lockrams,	at 3	4 0
27.	5 Pieces of Ditto,	at 2	5 0
30.	4 Pieces of Ditto,	at 2	11 0
46 Pieces in all amount to		£.	152 15 0

D I A L O G U E XI.

BILLS ON BOOK-DEBTS.

Tyro. WHAT is the Difference between Bills of Parcels and Bills on Book-Debts?

Philo. The former are nothing more than a Catalogue of the Goods bought or ordered at one Time; but the latter are generally the Contents of several Orders inserted in the Tradesman's Books, and from whence these Bills are copied.

1. *A Butcher's Bill.*

Mrs. James, Dr.

To Nathaniel Merrick,

1772.		lb.	d.	L.s.d.
<i>Jan.</i>	1. A Chine of Mutton,			
		Wt. 10	at $5\frac{1}{2}$	per lb.
	4. A Piece of Sirloin			
	of Beef -	14	at $4\frac{1}{2}$	
	7. A Loin of Veal	11	at 6	
	11. A Hind Quarter of			
	Pork -	16	at $5\frac{1}{4}$	
	13. A Calf's Heart			0 1 0
	17. Suet -	6	at $4\frac{1}{2}$	
				£. <u>15 11</u>

2. *A*

2. *A Baker's Bill.*

Mr. Dafwood, Dr.

To John Mills,

1772.			s.	d.
Feb. 1.	A Half-Peck Loaf	- -	1	3
	A Quartern of Flour	- -	0	7½
14.	Rolls	- -	0	6
4.	Three Quartern Loaves	-	1	10½
	Baking	- - -	0	3
9.	Wood-Ashes	- - -	0	3

3. *A Tea-man's Bill.*

Mrs. Mariot, Dr.

To Benjamin Bromley,

1772.		s.	d.	L.s.	d.
Jan. 1.	For 2 Pounds of fine				
	Hyson Tea, at 16 0 per lb.				
3.	2 Ditto of Bloom, at 12 0				
5.	2 Ditto of Green, at 10 0				
Feb. 4.	4 Ditto of Sou-				
	chong - at 10 6				
25.	3 Ditto of Con-				
	gou, - at 7 0				
				£. 6	19 0

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4. A Tallow-Chandler's Bill.

Mr. Hutton, Dr.

To William Horne,

1772.			s. d.	L. s. d.
Jan. 3.	For 12 Doz. of			
	Candles,	at 7 4 per Doz.		
20.	24 Ditto, of			
	Ditto,	at 8 6		
Feb. 5.	11 Pounds of			
	Soap,	at 0 6 per lb.		
18.	2 Doz. Mould			
	Candles,	at 9 0 per Doz.		
				£. 15 15 6

5. A Gardener's Bill.

Mr. Midhurft, Dr.

To David Cook,

1771.			s. d.
Jan. 25.	For 3 Savoy's	- -	1 0
26.	a Bundle of Brocoli	-	1 2
Feb. 7.	a Bunch of Carrots	-	0 10
19.	4 Ropes of Onions	-	4 0
March 12.	Browncale	-	1 6
April 14.	Spinage	- -	1 0
May 13.	1 Peck of Peas	-	2 0
June 10.	2 Pecks of Beans	-	1 4
16.	1 Pottle of Scarlet Strawberries		2 0
July 4.	a Pine Apple	-	10 6
24.	1 Dozen of Peaches	-	3 0
Aug. 9.	6 lb. of Filberts	-	3 0
28.	2 Doz. of Nonpareils	-	2 0
Sept. 15.	3 Ditto of Pears	-	1 6
Oct. 11.	1 Hundred of Chesnuts		3 0
Nov.	6 Bunches of Turnips		3 0
Dec.	12 Sticks of Horse-Raddish		1 0
			£. 6. 1

6. *A Cheesemonger's Bill.*

Samuel Martin, Esq; Dr.

To George Ainsworth,

1772.				L.	s.	d.
Jan.	6.	12 Pounds of Cambridge Butter		0	9	6
	17.	Half a Firkin of Salt Ditto		0	10	0
Feb.	4.	6 Lumps of Fresh Ditto	-	0	12	0
		11 Pounds of Cheshire Cheese		0	5	0
		16 Ditto of Gloucester Ditto		0	6	0
				£.		

7. *A Coal-Merchant's Bill.*

Mr. Jerningham, Dr.

To David Scott,

1772.				L.	s.	d.
Jan.	1.	For 20 Chaldrons of Coals		30	0	0
	11.	1 Ditto	-	1	18	0
Feb.	4.	1 Ditto	-	2	2	0
	14.	1 Ditto	-	1	19	0
	21.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Ditto	-	0	19	6
March	10.	1 Ditto	-	1	19	0
	17.	1 Ditto	-	1	10	0
				£.		

8. *A Wine-Merchant's Bill.*

Mrs. Butler, Dr.

To Charles Seabright,

1772.				<i>l. s. d.</i>
Jan. 21.	For 18 Gallons of very old	<i>s. d.</i>		
	Mountain, at <i>per</i> Gal.	6 6		
	19 Ditto of old Ditto	at 6 0		
Feb. 14.	24 Ditto of Red Port	at 6 0		
	16 Ditto of White D ^o .	at 6 0		
Mar. 12.	11 Ditto of Lisbon	at 6 0		
			<u>£.</u>	

9. *A Corn-chandler's Bill.*

Mr. Ralph Cole, Dr.

To Thomas Henryes,

1772.			<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
Jan. 13.	For 13 Quarters of Wheat,			
	at <i>per</i> Qr.	2 14 0		
29.	10 Ditto of Oats	at 0 18 9		
Feb. 4.	20 Ditto of Barley	at 0 19 0		
17.	11 Ditto of Beans	at 0 14 0		
			<u>L. 71</u>	<u>3 6</u>

10. *A Mercer's Bill.*

Mrs. Fish, Dr.

To Joshua Breame,

			s. d.	l. s. d.
Jan. 1.	For 20 Yards of pink			
	Sattin, at <i>per</i> Yd.	14	0	
Feb. 9.	18 Ditto of blue-and-			
	white Tissue at	11	0	
Mar. 14.	27 Ditto of black			
	Bombazine - at	4	6	
20.	19 Ditto of rich black			
	Silk - at	10	6	
27.	17 Ditto of striped			
	Lustring - at	6	6	
	8 Ditto of blue Per-			
	fian - at	2	0	
				£. 46 5 6

11. *A Millener's Bill.*

The Hon. Mrs. Knight, Dr.

To Susannah Du Foy,

			l. s. d.	l. s. d.
1772.				
Jan. 6.	For 2 Caps of fine Blond,			
	each at -	1	16 6	
Feb. 10.	3 Muslin Aprons,			
	trimmed with			
	Lace, each at -	2	2 0	
	3 Pair of Ruffles,			
	Ditto, at <i>per</i> Pr. -	2	12 6	
	12 Yards of Mignio-			
	nette Lace, at <i>per</i>			
	Yd. -	0	16 6	
28.	6 Pair of Gloves,			
	at <i>per</i> Pr. -	0	2 0	
	2 Fans, each at -	0	14 0	
	A French Work-Bag			
				1 17 0
				£. 31 11 6

12. A

12. *A Carpenter's Bill.*

Thomas Clark, Esq. Dr.

To John Burchill,

1772.

Jan. 14.	For 15 Loads of Oak Timber,	
	at 21s. per Load	- -
28.	24 Ditto of Fir Ditto, at 33 D ^o .	
Feb. 3.	150 Feet of two-inch Oak Plank,	
	at 3d. per Foot	- -
6.	15 M. of 10d. Nails, at 6s. per M.	
	6 C. of Deals, at 6l. per C.	-
10.	30 lb. of large Spikes, at 4d. per lb.	
	7 Weeks Work for myself, at	
	3s. per Day	-
	7 Weeks Work for my Man,	
	at 2s. 6d. Ditto	-

L. 109 14 613. *A Bricklayer's Bill.*

The Hon. James Willis, Dr.

To Peter King,

1772.

l. s. d.

Jan. 6.	For 8000 Bricks, at 20s. per M.	-
8.	4000 Tiles, at 24 Ditto	-
14.	1500 Wt. of Lime, at 12s. per C.	
15.	14 Loads of Sand, at 2s. 6d. per L.	
	500 nine-inch Paving-Tiles,	
	at 11s. per C.	-
	30 Ridge-Tiles, at 1 ³ d. each	-
	3 Weeks and two Days Work	
	for myself, at 3s. per Day	-
	25 ¹ / ₂ Days Work for a Labourer,	
	at 1s. 8d. Ditto	-

L. 31 12 9¹/₂

14. *A Blacksmith's Bill.*

Thomas Cockburn, Esq. Dr.

To James Ingram,

1772.			<i>l. s. d.</i>
Mar. 2.	For a Casement for the Back Room,		0 6 8
3.	A Kitchen Crane, 56 lb. at 5d.		1 3 4
4.	A Kitchen Range, 1 C. 3 qrs. 18 lb.		
	at 4½d.	-	4 0 3
6.	Mending the Kitchen Poker		0 1 0
21.	Altering the Hanging of the Bells,		0 6 6
		<i>£.</i>	<u> </u>

15. *A Glazier's Bill.*

Thomas Truman, Esq. Dr.

To John Jarvis,

			<i>L. s. d.</i>
1772.			
Jan.	6.	For 2 Sash Squares of Crown Glas in the Parlour	0 5 0
		6 Ditto in the Drawing Room	0 15 0
		4 Panes in the fore Garret	0 1 0
10.	6	Ditto in the Pantry	0 1 6
		Repairing and puttying 16 Garden Lights	0 17 6
13.		New leading and puttying 14 Ditto	1 4 0
Feb.	12.	Repairing and cementing 6 Hand Glasses	0 4 0
		16 Squares of common Glas in Ditto	1 3 6
	14.	Cleaning 22 Sash Windows	0 7 4
	20.	17 Panes in the Stable	0 1 5
March	2.	4 Ditto in the Back Garret	0 0 4
		A new Light for the Garden 42 Feet, at 7d.	1 4 6
		<i>£.</i>	<u> </u>

16. *A Druggist's Bill.*

17. *A*

Mr William Castle, Dr.

To James Whiteman, and Co.

1772.	6.	For 27 lb. of Scammony,	at	s. d.
Jan.		36 of Asafoetida,	at	5 0 per lb.
Feb.	3.	46 of Shell-Lac,	at	8 0
		10 of Jalap-Root,	at	2 0
March	2.	4 of Gamboge,	at	3 0
		46 of Aleppo Galls,	at	6 0
	16.	20 of Sarsaparilla,	at	1 4
		30 of Sarsafra,	at	2 2
	20.	28 of Gum Arabic,	at	0 2½
		14 of Gum Tragacanth,	at	1 6
		18 of China Root,	at	2 2
	26.	4 of Gum Benjamin,	at	2 8
		6 of Illinglafs,	at	4 2
			at	6 3

£. 42 14 5

17. *A Cabinet-Maker's Bill.*

William Grove, Esq; Dr.

To Owen Price,

		L.	s.	d.
1772.				
Jan.	6. For a Pier Glafs, 10 Inches by			
	30, in a gilt Frame	27	6	8
	18 matted Mahogany Chairs	17	10	0
	2 great Chairs ditto	3	12	0
	12 Elbow Chairs, stuffed			
	with Hair	15	6	0
18.	1 Mahogany Bureau	5	15	0
	1 Pair of India Cabinets	70	0	0
	2 Pier Glafes, 14 Inches			
	by 36, in gilt Frames	50	0	0
March 6.	A Mahogany Book-Cafe,			
	with Glafs Doors	20	0	0
	2 Mahogany Claw Tables	4	8	0
	A Dressing Table, with a			
	Set of japanned Dressing			
	Boxes	7	10	0
	An Indian four-leaved			
	Screen	16	8	0
		<u>L.</u>		

18. A

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18. *A Dyer's Bill.*

Mess. Thompson and Jones, Drs.

To Samuel Long,

			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1772.				
Jan.	6.	For dying 84 Pieces of Exeter		
		Stuffs green, at	17	0
	9.	76 Ditto of Harra-		
		teen blue, at	14	6
	15.	94 Ditto of Bays		
		red, - at	10	9
	24.	67 Ditto of Ditto		
		blue - at	12	4
March	3.	78 Ditto of Che-		
		ney green, at	16	3
	6.	96 Ditto of Camb-		
		lets yellow, at	13	4
	14.	54 Ditto of Nor-		
		wich Stuffs		
		blue, - at	16	9
				390 18 10

D I A L O G U E XII.

BILLS OF LADING, INVOICES, AND FACTORAGE.

I. *Of Bills of Lading.*

Tyro. **W**HAT is meant by a Bill of Lading?
Philo. A Writing, in which the Masters of Ships acknowledge the Receipt of Goods, and oblige themselves to deliver them at the Place they are consigned to, in good Condition. And that the Person to whom they are consigned may be apprized of what Goods, and what Quantity he is to expect, one of these Bills of Lading is transmitted to him; another is kept by the Master of the Ship, and a third by

by the Merchant or Person who shipped the Goods. You, therefore, perceive, that it is necessary for three Bills of Lading, all of the same Tenor and Date, to be made out, when the Goods are sent on Board.

Tyro. I should be glad to know the Form of a Bill of Lading.

Philo. It is couched in the following Terms :

G Shipped, in good Order, by Thomas Johnston, Merchant, in and upon the good Ship called the Morning Star, whereof Joseph Sandford is Master for this present Voyage, now riding in the River Thames, and bound to Boston in New England, Six

No. 1. 2. Bales of several Sorts of Goods, marked and numbered as in the Margin ; and are to be delivered in the like good Order and Condition, at the Port of Boston aforesaid (the Danger of the Seas only excepted), unto George Yeoman, Merchant there, or to his Assigns, he or they paying for Freight of the said Goods, after the Rate of Two Pounds Five Shillings per Ton, with Primage and Average accustomed. In witness whereof the Master or Purser of the said Ship has affirmed to three Bills of Lading, all of this Tenor and Date ; one of which Bills being accomplished, the other two stand void. And so, God send the good Ship to her desired Port in Safety.

The Contents and Quality unknown to

Dated in *Joseph Sandford.*
London, April 2, 1772.

Tyro. There are two Words in this Bill of Lading which I do not understand ; I mean Primage and Average : Will you please to explain them ?

Philo. Undoubtedly. *Primage* is a customary Duty paid by Merchants to the Master and Seamen of the Ship, at their sailing from or coming into a Port. It is paid to the Master for the Use of his Tackling and Ropes, in loading and unloading the Ship; and to the Sailors for their Service and Assistance. It is commonly Twelve Pence per Ton.

Average is a small customary Gratuity paid by Merchants to Masters of Ships, over and above the Freight, as a Recompence for their taking Care of the Goods on Board, and is commonly a Penny, sometimes Two Pence, on every Shilling Freight. This is the Sense in which the Word is used in the above Bill of Lading. But it has another: It implies a special Allowance made by Merchants to the Master of a Ship, for any extraordinary Loss or Damage; as when the Master is obliged to cut away a Mast or Anchor, to save the Ship and Cargo, or is at extraordinary Expences in procuring a Pilot to carry his Ship into a Place of Safety. It is likewise used to signify a Contribution made by Merchants or Insurers, for the Loss of Goods thrown overboard in a Storm.

2. Of Invoices.

Tyro. What is an Invoice?

Philo. An Invoice is a Bill of Parcels, or a Catalogue of the Goods, with their Prices, and the Charges attending their Shipping, &c. sent by Sea from one Merchant to another, or from a Merchant to his Correspondent.

Tyro. Are all Invoices drawn up in the same Manner?

Philo. The Form of all is the same; but they are different with regard to the Money-Columns, which are adapted to the imaginary Money of the Country where the Goods are purchased. I will give you a few Examples, which will render the whole very plain and easy.

The first Invoice shall be that belonging to the Bill of Lading given above.

London,

London, April 2, 1772.

Invoice of five Bales of Linen Cloth, and one of Haberdashery, shipped on board the Morning Star, Joseph Sandford Master, for the Account and Risk of George Yeoman, Merchant at Boston, in New England, being marked and numbered as in the Margin, viz.

G

				s. d.	L. s. d.
No.	20 Pieces of Irish Cloth,	390 Ells, at	3	2	
1.	10 Ditto Holland,	203	5	0	
	30 Ditto Dawlas,	420	1	2	
	40 Pieces of Scotch Cloth,	810	2	9	
2.	30 Ditto Sail-Cloth,	732	3	0	
	20 Ditto English Cambrick,	200 Yards,	10	6	
	30 Pieces of Sillesia C'oth,	536 Ells,	3	0	
3.	18 Ditto Long Lawn,	301	5	3	
	40 Ditto Bag Holland,	822	4	2	
	20 Pieces of Scotch Cambrick,	196 Yards,	7	4	
4.	10 Ditto	178	6	9	
	15 Ditto	189	5	11	
	25 Ditto Russia Sheeting,	784 Ells,	1	4	
	20 Pieces of Gentings,	160 Yards,	1	9	
5.	16 Ditto Muslin,	362	4	2	
	18 Ditto Ditto,	427	6	8	
	127 Ounces best Scotch thread,	-	1	6	
	500 Papers best short whites,	-	0	5	
6.	720 Ditto best Middlings,	-	0	6	
	540 Yards of broad black Lace,	-	1	8	
	450 Pieces of broad Tape	-	1	10	
	746 Ditto of broader Ditto	-	1	11	

Charges.

Wrappers and Packing	-	4	15	0
Cartage and Shipping	-	1	2	0
Bill of Lading, Cocket, and other incidental Expences	-	1	5	0
		1388	9	1

Errors excepted,

Per Thomas Johnson.

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*Invoice from Spain.**Seville, March 31, 1772.*

Invoice of one Seron of Cortex of Peru, one Seron of Cascarilla, and two Serons of Cochineal, shipped by William Toms, on board the Yarmouth, Captain William Jones Commander, for Account and Risk of Henry Stevens, Merchant in London, marked and numbered as per Margin, viz.

No.	lb.net, Rls. Mar.	Rls. Mar.
JA 1. One Seron Cortex of Peru,	386 at 9 10	3586 18
2. One Seron Cascarilla,	297 6 22	1874 6
3. Two Serons Cochineal,	485 34 10	16632 22
<i>Charges.</i>		
Portage and Boats	-	18 20
Brokerage at one half <i>per cent.</i>		110 15
Incidental Expences	-	3 5
My Commission at $2\frac{1}{2}$ <i>per cent.</i>		552 11
		<u>22777 29</u>

Errors excepted,

*Per William Toms.**Invoice*

Invoice from Portugal.

Oporto, April 1, 1772.

Invoice of ten Pipes of Wine, shipped by Christopher Haselrigg, on board the Friendship, Capt. John Richards Commander, and consigned to Carlo Ximenes, Merchant in London, marked and numbered as per Margin, viz.

		<i>Mill. Rees.</i>
X	To 10 Pipes of Wine, at 56 <i>M.</i>	
	per Pipe, -	560 000
X	To Custom - house Duty, at	
	2000 Rees per Pipe; -	20 000
No. 1.	To Stowage, at 100 Rees,	1 000
to 10.	To Primage, at 80 Ditto,	0 800
	To Brokerage, at one half <i>per cent.</i>	2 841
	To Commission, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ <i>per cent.</i>	14 205
		598 846

Errors excepted,

Per Christopher Haselrigg.

Invoice

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Invoice to Hamburgh.

Invoice of 8 Hogsheads of Tobacco, shipped by Benjamin Thompson, of London, Merchant, on board Charming Sally, Richard Ingram, Master, for the proper Account and Risk of Christian Zinzendorf, Merchant, at Hamburgh, and consigned to himself; marked and numbered as per Margin, viz.

Best Tobacco.

	C. qr. lb.	Tare,	C. qr. lb.
Z 1 Qt. 6 1 15		0 2 12	
2 5 2 12		0 1 24	
3 4 3 27		0 1 27	
4 6 0 5		0 2 1	
5 5 2 19		0 1 14	
6 5 3 16		0 2 0	
7 4 3 18		0 1 20	
8 5 2 20		0 2 14	
45 0 20	Gros.	4 0 0	
4 0 0	Tare.		
41 0 20			

Suttle	4612 lb.	
Tret	177	l. s. d.
Neat	4435 at 9½ d.	175 9 4½
Duties at the Custom-House	-	10 5 6
Brokerage, at ½ per Cent.	-	0 17 6½
Cartage and Portage	-	0 18 9
My own Commission, at 2½ per Cent.	-	4 7 9
		<u>191 18 11</u>

Errors excepted,

Per Benjamin Thompson.

Invoice

TO TRADE AND COMMERCE. 153

Invoice from Jamaica.

Port-Royal, April 2, 1772.

Invoice of 6 Hhds of Sugar, 5 Barrels of Indigo, and 4 Hhds of Pimento, shipped by James Rogers, on board the Sea-Horse, Thomas Phipps, Commander, for the Account and Risk of Matthew Parsons, Merchant, in London, and consigned to himself, marked and numbered in the Margin, viz.

Sugar, 6 Hhds.

No.	C. gr. lb.	C. gr. lb.	l. s. d.
1	12 1 20	Tr. 2 0 12	
2	12 3 18	1 2 17	
3	11 2 22	1 3 20	
4	12 1 24	1 2 24	
5	12 3 18	1 3 00	
6	12 1 17	1 3 24	
	75 0 19	Gross. 11 1 17	
	11 1 17	Tare.	

63 3 2 Net, at 27s. per Hund. 99 0 9½

Indigo, 5 Barrels.

7	175 lb. Gross.	Tr. 20 lb.
8	200	30
9	196	25
10	212	2)
11	219	31
	1002	Gross. 145
	145	Tare.

857 Net, at 2s. 6d. per Pound, 107 2 6

Pimento, 4 Hhds.

12	468 lb. Gross.	Tr. 79 lb.
13	501	82
14	574	86
15	600	79
	2143	Gross. 326
	326	Tare.

1817 Net, at 10½d. per lb. - 8 7 8½

Charges.	To Cost of 10 Hhds, 5 Barrels	-	5 14 0
	To Storehouse-Room	-	3 10 0
	To Wharfage, &c.	-	2 5 0
	My own Commission, at 2½ per Cent.	-	5 4 6

N. B. In the West-Indies 100 is a Cwt.

Errors excepted, £. 214 4 6
Per James Rogers.

*Invoice from Scotland.**Glasgow, March 29, 1772.*

Invoice of six Bales of Linen Cloth, shipped by William Macpherson, Merchant in Glasgow, on Board the *Susannah*, John Gill Master, by Order and on Account of Charles Manson, Merchant in London, marked and numbered as in the Margin, viz.

	No.		Yds.	s. d.	L. s. d.
C M	1. 20	Pieces of Linen, qt.	498	at 3 2	78 17 0
	2. 25	Ditto -	510	at 3 0	76 10 0
	3. 30	Ditto -	724	at 2 9	99 11 0
	4. 27	Ditto -	564	at 2 6	70 10 0
	5. 29	Ditto -	487	at 2 7½	63 18 4½
	6. 32	Ditto -	681	at 3 6	119 3 6

Charges.

Cocket, and other Charges at the	
Custom-house,	- 1 6 8
Cartage and Wharfage,	- 1 2 0
My own Commission at 1½ per Cent.	7 12 6¾
	<u>£. 5 18 11 1¼</u>

Errors excepted,

Per William Macpherson.

These Examples will be sufficient, if carefully attended to; as they will give you a sufficient Insight into the Manner of drawing Instruments of this Kind, for any Species of Goods: But it will be necessary to add something concerning the Invoice-Book, kept by every Merchant who carries on a foreign Trade.

Tyro. What am I to understand by an Invoice-Book?

Philo. An Invoice-Book contains Copies of all the Invoices of Goods sent abroad. For, as every Merchant is obliged to send his Correspondents or Factors

tors Invoices of every Cargo of Goods he remits to any of them, so it is highly reasonable for him to keep Duplicates of those Invoices for himself. But as the Invoice-Book is nothing more than Copies of Invoices sent with Goods, the Instances already given will be sufficient Instructions for keeping it. But it may not be amiss to observe, that a short Letter of Advice is always written at the Bottom of the Invoice sent with the Goods.

Tyro. Will you be kind enough to give me a Form of a Letter of Advice?

Philo. With all my Heart. The following is properly adapted to the foregoing Invoice from Scotland.

Mr. Charles Manson,

S I R,

Glasgow, March 29, 1772.

I received the Favour of yours, dated the 6th of February last, and which I have observed as near as possible. I hope, when the *Susannah* arrives, the Goods will please both in Quality and Price. The whole Amount, including the necessary Charges, as per the above Invoice, is 518*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.* for which I have drawn upon you, in a Bill to Mr. John Glin, Merchant in London. You will therefore please to honour it with your Acceptance, as per Advice of,

Your very humble Servant,

William Macpherson.

It will be, perhaps, unnecessary to observe, that, though the above is the general Form of a Letter of Advice, yet Circumstances frequently alter it. Another Particular necessary to be remembered is, that, when a Merchant ships off Goods on his own Account, the Invoice sent to the Factor contains only the Quantity and Quality of the Goods, without mentioning either the first Cost, or the Charges attending the shipping them off; and the Letter of Advice

Advice subjoined consists of Instructions relating to the Manner in which the Employer wishes to have his Goods disposed of, and in what Manner the Factor is to make his Returns.

3. Of Factorage.

Tyro. What am I to understand by a Factor?

Philo. A Factor is properly a Correspondent settled in some foreign Country, or, at least, at a considerable Distance from his Employers, and commissioned by Merchants to buy or sell Goods for their Account, or to assist them in some Manner in carrying on their Commerce. Accordingly, these Factors are satisfied for their Trouble; that is, they are paid Factorage, or so much in the Pound for all Goods they buy or sell.

Tyro. What is the Rate per cent. generally given to a Factor?

Philo. It is different in different Countries. In Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the other West-Indian Islands, and also on the Continent of America, it is generally 8, sometimes 10 per cent. At Aleppo, Smyrna, and other Parts of Turkey, it is generally 3 per cent. In Great-Britain, Leghorn, and other Parts of Italy, about two and a half per cent. In Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, Hamburgh, and Dantzick, 2 per cent.

Tyro. What is a Factor's Commission?

Philo. It is of two Kinds, absolute or limited. An absolute, or general Commission, is, when the Employer sends his Factor an unlimited Power to act for the best, according to his own Judgment and Discretion. The powers in Commissions of this Kind are generally expressed in the following Manner: "Dispose of my Goods, and act in the same Manner as you would if they were your own." "Buy or sell such particular Commodities for me at the Market or current Price, and act for me as you would for yourself." A limited Commission is, when the Factor is restricted to certain Conditions;

as,

as, "Buy such a Commodity for me, provided it
"can be had at such a Price; but, if not, let it
"alone." "If you cannot dispose of my Goods
"for ready Money, or at such a Price, keep them
"by you till further Orders."

Tyro. What are the Duties and necessary Qualifications of a Factor?

Philo. A Factor ought to be exceeding careful in observing the Contents of all Letters from his Employers, or written to him by their Order; and be very diligent and punctual in giving speedy and particular Answers. He ought to study the proper Seasons of buying and selling, and make it his Business to know the Rise and Fall of the Prices of Goods, the Course of Exchange, &c. and inform his Employers of these, and all other Particulars proper to be known, as often as necessary: For, by Assiduities of this kind, he promotes his own Business, by inciting his Employers to send him Commissions for Goods, &c. they might otherwise never have thought of.

But, however that be, he is under an indispensable Duty, whenever he buys or sells, ships off, or receives Goods, to take the first Opportunity of sending his Employers Advice thereof; and, when he ships off Goods, he must send, with the Letter of Advice, both the Invoice and the Bill of Lading. Negligence in this Point, if once discovered, will greatly impair a Factor's Character, prove the Source of many Inconveniencies, and be a real Loss both to his Employer and himself.

He should, also, be very careful, in disposing of his Employer's Goods, to deal with Persons of Credit only, and to use every Precaution in his Power to make his Contracts as advantageous as possible to his Employers. He ought, also, to be at the same Pains to recover outstanding Debts, as he would if they belonged to himself. In a word, every Factor, desirous of recommending himself to the Esteem and Confidence of those who favour him with Commissions, must pursue every Method in his Power which he believes will be most for their Interest.

Tyro. What is the power of a Factor, and how far is he accountable for the Goods he receives?

Philo. The Power of a Factor depends entirely on his Commission; which, when absolute, empowers him to do every Thing his Employer could do himself, were he personally present; he can, therefore, sell the Employer's Goods at what Price and Time he thinks proper, compound with insolvent Debtors, and make Abatements for casual Accidents. But even this Power, unlimited as it is, must not be stretched beyond the Bounds prescribed by the Nature and Laws of Commerce: For the general Commission of doing as if the Goods were his own, will not warrant his selling them on Credit for a longer Time than usual; nor can he accept of a less Composition from an insolvent Debtor than other Creditors do; for otherwise he must make good the Deficiency out of his own Estate.

He must also be very careful to demand the Money for Goods sold on Time, the very day the Money becomes due, and not sell the Debtor any Goods for ready Money till the former Contract is discharged; for if the Buyer should afterwards prove insolvent, the Factor is obliged to make good the Loss to his Employer.

If a Factor, on the Arrival of a Ship, makes a false Entry at the Custom-house, of the Goods consigned to him, or lands them clandestinely, and they happen to be seized, he must make good the Loss; but, if the Factor makes his Entry conformable to his Invoice, or Letter of Advice, and there happens to be a Mistake, the Loss will fall on the Employer.

If the Factor wrongs his Employer, or himself, by Errors in his Accounts, proper Satisfaction must be made to the Party injured: And this is the true Reason why all Invoices are concluded with writing *Errors excepted*. And, because a Factor is not answerable for the Employer's outstanding Debts, provided he sold the Goods to Persons of Credit, it is common to conclude the Account of Sales by writing *Errors and bad Debts excepted*.

Tyro. What is meant by Account of Sales?

Philo.

Philo. An Account of Sales is a Letter sent from a Factor to his Employer, containing an Account of the Charges he has been at in landing and disposing of the Employer's Goods, together with the Names of the Purchasers, the Prices, and the Times of Payment.

Suppose, for instance, a Merchant in London sends to his Factor in Jamaica a proper Assortment of Goods for that Market, together with a proper Invoice, and Letter of Advice, ordering him to sell them to the best Advantage, and return the Produce in Sugars. As soon as the Ship arrives, the Factor takes the proper Methods for landing his Goods, pays the Captain his Freight, together with all the incidental Charges, and makes it his Business to sell the Goods advantageously as soon as possible. When this is completed, he remits to his Employer an Account of the Expences incurred by the Freight, Landing, and other Incidents, together with the Prices at which the Goods are sold, the Names of the Purchasers, and the Times of Payment; and this is called An Account of Sales.

At the Bottom he writes a Letter of Advice to his Employer, generally in the following Manner:

S I R,

Jamaica, Jan. 14, 1772.

Your Goods arrived safe; and, pursuant to your Order, I have disposed of them to the best Advantage I could, and I doubt not but the above Account of Sales will be agreeable. Your Account current you shall have with the Invoice of Sugars commissioned in your last. In the mean Time, I remain,

Your very humble Servant,

*To Mr. John Frodsham,
Merchant in London.*

James Williams.

I shall conclude this Account of Factorage with observing, that those in great Business generally keep what they call a Commission-Book, in which they

enter, in a very concise Manner, the Substance of all the Orders they receive, and cancel them as soon as they are performed.

Tyro. What Advantages are supposed to be gained by keeping a Book of this Kind?

Philo. Several. A Page or two of a Folio Book will contain a great Number of these Abstracts; so that they will be always under his eye. He will, without having the Trouble of running over a vast Variety of Letters, have his whole Business before him, know when to expect his Goods, and have Time to look out for a Market against their Arrival. Another Advantage, and not the least considerable in large Business, is, that, by keeping a Book of this Kind, he will be in no Danger of forgetting any of his Commissions, or of losing Opportunities of acquiring Advantages for his Employers.

Tyro. I should be glad of an Example of this Kind.

Philo. I will very readily oblige you. Suppose a Merchant at Naples consigns to his Factor in London 10 Bales of Silk. The Factor, on receiving the Invoice, makes the following Memorandum in his Commission-Book.

Naples, March 3, 1772.

In the Friendship, James Thompson, Master, 10 Bales of Silk, for Account of William Lang, marked W. L. No. 112 to 122.

If he receives an Order to purchase any Goods for his Employer, he writes the following Memorandum:

Lisbon, Feb. 3, 1772.

An Order from Carlo Ruffao, for
1500 Yards of black Bays, at 9d. or $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Yard.
1400 Ditto of Serges, at 7d. or $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. Ditto.
500 Doz. Pairs of Stockings, not to exceed 38s. per Dozen.

Tyro.

Tyro. I am greatly obliged to you, Sir; I sufficiently understand the Manner of making these Extracts, and am convinced they must be useful in a Multiplicity of Business.

Philo. It gives me Pleasure to find that you profit by my Instructions; and hope you will easily gain a competent Knowledge in the elementary Parts of Trade and Commerce. We will now proceed to another Part of mercantile Business.

D I A L O G U E XIII.

BUSINESS AT THE WATER-SIDE.

Tyro. **W**HAT Business is necessary to be done at the Water-Side?

Philo. All the Business relating to the Custom-house, and to the Loading and Unloading of Ships.

Tyro. What Methods are pursued with regard to the Custom-house?

Philo. All Goods imported or exported must be entered at the Custom-house. But this Entry is of three Kinds, Inward, Outward, and by Certificate. I shall, therefore, in order to render the whole as clear as possible, consider each of these Divisions distinctly.

1. Of Entering Goods Inward.

Before I proceed to the Method of entering Goods, it will be necessary to explain what is meant by the Ship's Husband; a Term that will occur frequently, and which, if not well understood, will render the whole difficult.

When several Persons are concerned in the Cargo of a Ship, it is the general Custom to appoint some Person to take Account of each Proprietor's Goods, as they are delivered, in order to adjust and settle

every Thing between the Merchants and Owners of the Ship, with regard to the Freight, Damage, &c. This Person is called the Ship's Husband, and is appointed by the Owners. He pays the Wharfage, Lighterage, and does other necessary Business of a similar Kind.

Tyro. Has the Ship's Husband any Business at the Custom-house?

Philo. He has. As soon as the Ship is arrived in the River Thames, he goes on Board, and procures a Copy of the Master's Manifest, or Account of the Cargo, that he may make a Report of the whole Lading at the Custom-house. In order to this, he repairs to the Long Room, and receives from the Usher of the Custom-house, who attends at the upper End of it, a Paper, on the Bottom of which is printed the Oath to be taken by the Master of the Ship. Upon this Paper the Ship's Husband copies his Manifest, and, taking the Master with him, repairs to the Comptroller, or Deputy-comptroller, who also attends in the Long Room, and reads the two Manifests over with him. This being done, the Comptroller takes the Paper without the printed Oath, and with the other the Ship's Husband again repairs to the Usher, who, after examining the Master concerning the Ship and Cargo, administers the Oath. The Oath being taken by the Master, the Usher gives proper Directions to the Ship's Husband with regard to paying the Money for entering the Ship, and to what Person the Payment is to be made. The next Thing requisite for him to do is to examine whether the Merchants to whom the Ship and Cargo is consigned have made their Entries. If this be done, the whole Business is finished; if not, he must make Application to them, that they may make their Entries as soon as possible, in order that the Cargo may be delivered, which they call setting the Ship to work.

Tyro. In what Manner does a Merchant make an Entry at the Custom-house?

Philo. He makes out a Bill of Entry; that is, an Account of the Goods consigned to him in such a Ship. With this Bill, he, or his Clerk, repairs to the

the Custom-house, where any of the Clerks will give proper Directions from one to the other, till at last he receives a Certificate, with the Commissioner's hand, and the Seal of the Office, testifying that he has paid the Duty for his Goods. But, in making the Bill of Entry, it is common with Merchants to enter a less Quantity of Goods than what is mentioned in their Invoice, on Account of Wastes, Damages, and other Casualties common in a long Voyage. This saves a great Deal of Trouble; for, when the Goods are delivered, and a proper Account taken of them by the Surveyors of the Customs, the Merchant has nothing more to do than to make what is called a Post-entry; that is, he must enter the Surplus of his Goods, of which the Surveyor and Land-Waiter will return an Account to the Custom-house.

Tyro. Will you give me an Example?

Philo. Very readily. Suppose James Tash, Merchant, receives an Invoice from his Factor at Cadiz, in Spain, that he has shipped on Board the Sea-horse, John Pitman Master, 10 Serons of Jesuits-bark, numbered from 1 to 10, marked J. T. containing 1115 *lib.* When the Ship arrives, the Merchant makes an Entry in the Custom-house, that he has on Board the Sea-horse, John Pitman, Master, 10 Serons of Bark, marked J. T. and numbered from 1 to 10 inclusive, containing 1000 *lib.* On unloading the Ship, the Serons are found to weigh as follow, when the Tare is deducted:

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No. 1.	P	O	3
2.	I	O	7
3.	I	I	0
4.	I	O	24
5.	I	O	18
6.	I	O	10
7.	I	O	11
8.	I	O	16
9.	I	O	23
10.	I	O	15

10. I I 1 15 = 1275^{lb.}

20 Draught, or Clough.

1255

140 Tare at 14^{lb.} per Seron.

Delivered 1115

Entered 1000

Short 115

By the above Example you perceive, that there was 115 Pounds above what was entered; and this Surplus must now be entered, and is called a Post-entry.

Tyro. How must a Merchant proceed, provided he enters more Goods than are landed?

Philo. When this happens, which is very seldom, unless some Mistake has been committed in drawing up the Invoice, the Merchant must apply to the Landwaiter and Surveyor, who attended at the landing of the Goods, and who will declare upon Oath the Quantity landed. This must be signed by the Merchant and Master of the Ship, importing, that neither they, nor any other Person, to their Knowledge, received any Part of the Goods over-entered, or any-where landed the same without paying Custom. When this is done, the Merchant must repair to the Comptroller, or his Deputy, who will compute the Duties, and set them down on the Back of the Certificate, and return the Money.

Tyro. When the Goods are all entered, and the Certificates are signed, what is the next Step necessary to be taken?

Philo.

Philo. The Ship's Husband repairs to the Landwaiter appointed for the Ship, taking with him a Copy of his Warrant, which he signs; and it is sent on board the Ship to the Officers, stationed there in order to set them to work. Some Ships lie close to the Quay, or Wharf, and then the Goods are hoisted out of the Hold and landed at once upon the Quay; but others lie at some Distance in the River, and then the Goods are received from the Ship into a Lighter, and thence landed on the Quay. But whether the Goods are landed out of the Ship or out of the Lighter, there are proper Porters ready to perform the Work.

Every-thing being ready, the Ship's Husband repairs to the Quay, with a Book ruled in the same Manner with that of the Landwaiter; on one Side of which he sets down the Quantity of Goods, and on the other the Marks and Numbers of each Seron, Ballo, Hogthead, &c. as they are landed on the Quay. This done, he views the Goods carefully himself, and also applies to the Surveyor, to give him an Account of the Damages the Goods have received.

Tyro. Are the Merchants obliged to take the Account of their Goods from the Ship's Husband?

Philo. No. The Porters employed also keep an accurate Account of the Goods they land. This Account is kept by one chosen for that Purpose, and is called *The Book of the Ship*. But, where the whole or greater Part of the Cargo belongs to a single Merchant, his own Clerk, or some Deputy, attends the landing of the Goods, inspects the Damage they have received, and keeps an Account of the Whole. When all the Goods are landed, inspected, and weighed by the Officers, then the Merchant is to make a Post-entry for the Surplus Weight, in the Form already mentioned. In this Manner all Ships are cleared of their Cargoes, and the whole Business, both at the Custom-house and the Wharf, transacted with a Degree of Order and Expedition as astonishes every Person not acquainted with mercantile Transactions.

Tyro.

Tyro. What Methods are taken for finding the Tare of any Commodity ?

Philo. Formerly there were certain Allowances made for the Tares, or Packages of Goods ; and these Allowances were printed in the several Books of Rates, under the Title of " A Table of the usual Tares and Allowances now in practice in the Port of London : " But, it being now more than 90 Years since it was settled, and the Course of Trade so very much altered during that Interval, it is at present of very little Use. Besides, Experience has convinced both the Merchants and Officers, that many of these Tares were very erroneous ; some of them were of Prejudice to the Revenue, and others to the Prejudice of the Merchant. In consequence of this, the above Table is now little regarded. All Goods that will conveniently admit of it, are regularly tared as they are landed, unless the Tares are already marked on the Casks, or inserted in the Merchant's Invoice.

Tyro. Will the Officers admit Tares marked on the Casks, &c. to pass without Examination ?

Philo. They will not ; they make a proper Trial in the following Manner : Some of the Casks, &c. are opened, the Goods taken out, and the Weight of the Packages properly taken. If these are found sufficiently near the Truth, they esteem the Whole to be the real Tares, and pass them accordingly. Sometimes, indeed, these are totally disregarded, and the real Tares taken. This is, certainly, the most accurate Method, both for the Crown and Merchant ; and, accordingly, where it can be done without Detriment to the Goods, it is generally practised.

Tyro. Is it always customary to make Post-entries ?

Philo. It is, with regard to all Goods that are delivered by Weight or Gauge ; because it is almost impossible to make a correct Entry before the Goods are landed ; but for such Goods as are delivered by Tale or Measure, Post-Entries are very rarely allowed ; because there can be no Excuse for making a short Entry.

Tyro.

Tyro. What do you mean by Goods delivered by Gauge?

Philo. Liquids of all Kinds; the Quantity of which is found by guaging the Casks in which the Liquor is contained.

2. *Of entering Goods Outwards, or for Exportation.*

Tyro. What are the Steps necessary to be taken for entering Goods outwards?

Philo. When the Goods intended to be exported are packed up in Bales, Boxes, Casks, &c. and the Packages properly marked and numbered, a Bill of the Whole must be made out, and carried to the Custom-house.

Tyro. Will you favour me with an Example of such a Bill?

Philo. Very readily. It is drawn up in the following Manner:

A Bill of Entry.

London, March 3, 1722.

In the Dolphin, John Price Master, bound to Leghorn, and consigned to Hugo Dissero;

7 Packs of Broad-Cloth, marked and numbered as per Margin:

H.D.	No. 1,	Qty 126 Pieces.
	2,	130
	3,	141
	4,	138
	5,	127
	6,	119
	7,	124
	Packs 7,	905 Pieces.

Henry Drew.

In this Manner a Bill of Entry must be drawn up, for every Species of Goods exported. This done,
you

you must repair to the Custom-house with your Bills of Entry, and give them to one of the Clerks in the Long-Room, who will direct you from one another till your Business is finished. Then having paid the Duties, you will receive a small Slip of Parchment, called a *Cocket*, testifying that you have paid the Duties for your Goods. Upon the Back of this Cocket you must put the Numbers and Mark of your Goods, mentioning the true Contents of each Pack, Bale, &c. and give it to the Searcher with his Fee, and your Goods will be shipped off without any Trouble or Molestation.

Tyro. Can you give me the Form of a Cocket?

Philo. I can. It is as follows:

Form of a Cocket.

Know ye that Henry Drew, *Ind.* for 905 Pieces
of Broad-Cloth, in the Dolphin, John Price
Master, for Leghorn, has paid all Duties.
Dated Jan. 26, 1772.

A. B. Collector,
C. D. Comptroller.

Tyro. What is the Meaning of the Abbreviation *Ind.*?

Philo. It signifies *Indigeneous*, or natural-born: And it may not be amiss to remark, that natural-born Subjects pay less Duties, and enjoy more Privileges, than Aliens, or Foreigners.

3. *Entering Goods by Certificate.*

Tyro. What is meant by exporting Goods by Certificate?

Philo. In order to answer this Question, it must be observed, that large Quantities of Goods are imported, and the Duties paid, that are not disposed of in England. Every Englishman may export such Goods any Time within twelve Months, and obtain a Drawback: A Foreigner is allowed only nine Months.

Tyro.

Tyro. What is the Drawback allowed for such Exportations?

Philo. It is different, according to the Nature of the Goods and Direction of the Statutes made for that Purpose. But this Drawback will not be allowed, unless the Exporter produces a Certificate, signed by the Collector or Comptroller of the Customs, that such Goods actually paid the Duty inwards within the above Time. Upon producing such Certificate, a Certificate-Cocket will be granted: It is of the following Form:

London. Know ye, That Henry Drew, *Ind.* for six thousand Ells of Holland Linen, paid, per the Industry, William Sloan Master, the 1st of Feb. late unladen, and shipped them in the Friendship, Martin Forbes Master, for Jamaica. Dated April 3, 1772.

A. B. Collector.

On carrying this Certificate-Cocket to the Clerks, a Debenture will be made out in the following Form:

A Debenture for Custom drawn back.

Henry Drew, *Ind.* did enter with us six thousand Ells of Holland Linen the 18th of Jan. 1772, in the Friendship, Martin Forbes Master, for Jamaica, the Subsidy and Impost whereof was paid inward per Friendship, the first of Feb. last, as doth appear by the Certificate of the Collector inward; and, for the farther Manifestation of his just Dealing herein, he has also taken Oath before us for the same.

Custom-House, London,
Feb. 7, 1772.

A. B. Collector.

To this Debenture the Exporter is to make Oath to the Collector, at the Bench of the Long-Room, to the following Effect:

Q

Henry

Henry Drew maketh Oath, that the Holland Linen above mentioned was really shipped out, and hath not been re-landed in any Port or Creek in Great-Britain since last shipped.

A. B. Collector.

Feb. 7, 1772.

C. D. Comptroller.

Tyro. You mentioned that it was necessary to have a Certificate-Cocket in order to obtain a De-benture; How is the Certificate-Cocket to be obtained?

Philo. The first Step necessary is, to take, out of the Books of the Importer, the Day when the Custom inward was paid, and by whom; this you must carry to the Custom-House, with the Quantity you propose to export, and deliver it to the Clerk of the Comptroller of the Subsidy inwards and outwards. He will, upon this, search the Books, and, on finding the Custom paid inward, make out a Certificate, upon which you will obtain a Cocket for shipping your Goods, and also a De-benture for a Drawback of Part of the Custom and Subsidy paid, if within the Time above-mentioned; but, if out of Time, you must enter them in the Cocket.

Tyro. When will the Drawback be paid?

Philo. In one Month after the Ship's Departure from Great-Britain, when you are to demand it of the Commissioners of the Custom-House, and produce your De-benture.

Tyro. You mentioned that Porters are always employed in unloading Ships; I should be glad to know who they are, and where they are to be found.

Philo. The Porters at the Water-side are Persons who make it their Business to load and unload Ships, and therefore always attend upon the Quays. There are four Fraternities or Companies of them, who have their proper Business allotted them; for they are not allowed to interfere with one another.

Tyro. How are these Fraternities distinguished?

Philo. Each has its proper Title, which are as follow: 1. Companies-Porters; 2. Ticket-Porters; 3. Tackle-Porters; 4. Fellowship-Porters.

1. The

1. The Companies-Porters have their Title from being chosen by the twelve superior Companies of London, each appointing 2, 3, or 4. They are distinguished by the Name of the Company by which they are chosen; and are employed in landing or shipping off all Kinds of Goods and Merchandize, to or from all Ports to the Southward of the Belt; particularly to Holland, Germany, Flanders, France, Spain, Italy, Turkey, &c. But those chosen by the Company of Vintners are wholly employed in landing and loading Wines to and from one Buyer to another.

2. Ticket-Porters are employed in landing and shipping off Goods imported from, as well as exported to, America, and the Ports and other Places on the north Side of the Belt.

3. Tackle-Porters are particular Societies of the Ticket-Porters, who weigh Goods between Buyer and Seller, being furnished with Scales, Weights, Ropes, and other Tackle for that Purpose. These form themselves into several Gangs for particular Commodities, as Hemp, Iron, Tin, Lead, &c.

4. Fellowship-Porters are those employed in loading and unloading Ships freighted with Goods, computed by Dry-Measure; as Corn, Coals, &c.

Tyro. What is the Belt, which you mentioned as a Boundary between the Provinces of different Porters?

Philo. The Belt is a Streight running between the Continent of Denmark and the large Islands of Funen and Sealand; so that the Kingdoms of Norway and Sweden, and the principal trading Towns in the Empire of Russia, are said to be situated to the Northward of the Belt, and the Rest of Europe, &c. to the Southward.

D I A L O G U E XIV.

OF THE COMMERCE OF ENGLAND.

Tyro. **I**S not the English Commerce very extensive?

Philo. It is amazingly so. It is owing to Commerce and Manufactures that the English are, at this Day, the most powerful People in the World. It existed, though in a very faint and languid Manner, even in the earliest Times; for the Phœnicians are known to have traded with the Inhabitants of Cornwall, for Tin, long before Julius Cæsar landed in England. But the present Improvements began in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, when we first began to plant Colonies in America, and to improve the maritime Force of this Kingdom. Before that Period, we had almost every Thing from our Neighbours; Germany furnished us with every Thing made of Metal, even to Nails; France with Wine, Paper, Linen, and a thousand other Articles; Portugal furnished us with Sugars; and all the Productions of America were poured in upon us from Spain; while the Venetians and Genoese retailed to us the Commodities of the East-Indies at their own Price. Such was the State of the English, with regard to Commerce, about the Year 1558; and from so deplorable a State has it risen since that Time to its present Splendour.

Tyro. Can you give me any Account of the English Exports and Imports at present?

Philo. A large Volume would not be sufficient to enumerate the Whole; but the following Abstract will give you some Idea of the extensive Trade of England, and of the vast Importance it must be to this Country.

The

*The EXPORTS and IMPORTS of GREAT-BRITAIN
to and from Foreign Nations.*

Britain exports to China, India, and Persia,

Great Quantities of Bullion, Lead, all Sorts of English Cloth, especially Broad Cloth, Stuffs, Callicimancoes, Long-ells, and some other Goods, which are the Product or Manufacture of this Kingdom.

Our Imports from these Places are, China-ware, Tea of all Sorts, Cabinets, raw and wrought Silks, Muslins, Callicoes, Cotton Cloths, Coffee, Canes, Diamonds, Drugs of various Kinds, Grocery Wares of different Sorts, and many other Kinds of Goods: And it is supposed, that as much is re-exported to foreign Nations as repays all the Bullion carried to these Places, besides a very considerable Balance.

Britain exports to Africa,

Linen and Woolen Manufactures, Hatchets, Knives, Scissars, small looking-glasses, strong Waters, Pewter Dishes, Beads, and a great Variety of other Toys.

Our Returns are, Gold-dust, Red-wood, Elephants Teeth, Guinea Grain, Gum, Ostrich Feathers, Amber, Ebony, Crystal, and great Numbers of Negroes carried to the Plantations in America. From the Coast of Barbary we have Rice, Figs, Raisins, Dates, Almonds, Wax, and Copper. The great Advantage of the African Trade is, that it carries very little Money out, supplies our Plantations with Negroes, and brings in a great Quantity of Bullion.

Britain exports to the Canary Islands,

Bays, Kerseys, Serges, Norwich Stuffs, and other Woolen Manufactures; Stockings, Hats, Fustians, Haberdashery Wares, Tin, Hard Ware; likewise Pilchards, Herrings, Salted Fish, Grain, Linens, Pipe-staves, Hoops, and some other Commodities.

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Our Returns are, Canary Wines, Logwood, Hides, Indigo, Cochineal, and some few Commodities, which are the Product of the West-Indies,

Britain exports to Turkey,

Broad Cloth, Long-ells, Tin, Lead, Iron, French and Lisbon Sugars, and some Bullion.

Our Returns are, raw Silk, Grograms, Yarn, Dying Stuffs, Drugs, Soap, Leather, Cotton, Oil, some Fruit, particularly Currants and Raisins, Vitriol, Sulphur, Opium, Gauls, Balm, Box-wood, Mohair. The Balance of this Trade is thought to be considerably in our Favour.

Britain exports to Italy,

Callimancoes, Camblets, and other Stuffs, Broad Cloth, Long-Ells, Bays, Druggets, Leather, Tin, Lead, Fish, particularly Pilchards, Herrings, Salmon; Newfoundland Cod, Ling, &c.

Our Returns are, raw, thrown, and wrought Silk, Wine, Oil, Soap, Olives, some Dyers Wares, Anchovies, Brimstone, Carpets, scented Gloves, Necklaces, Cordials, and some other Things. The Balance of this Trade is imagined to be considerably for us.

Britain exports to Spain,

Leather, Fish, Tin, Lead, Linen, Corn, Broad Cloth, Druggets, Callimancoes, Bays, Stuffs of various Kinds, &c.

Our Returns are, Wool, Tent, Cochineal, Indigo, Dying Stuffs, Wine, Oil, Fruits of divers Sorts, &c. The Balance is supposed but very trifling in our Favour.

Britain exports to Portugal,

Druggets, Broad Cloth, Bays, Long-ells, Callimancoes, Perpets, Says, Kerseys, Flannel, and
all

all Sorts of Stuffs; also Leather, Fish, Corn, Tin, Lead, and other Merchandize.

Our Returns are, Saffron, Soap, Wine, Oil, Salt, Almonds, Liquorish, white Marble, Shumach, and Fruits, as Lemons, Oranges, and Figs. There is a considerable Balance in our Favour.

Britain exports to France,

Horn Plates, Tobacco, Tin, Lead, Fannels, Wool, Coals, Allum, and Corn in Time of Scarcity.

Our Imports are, fine Lace, Linen, Brocades, Velvets, Lawns, Wine, Brandy, Chesnuts, Prunes, Paper, &c. The Balance here is greatly against us.

Britain exports to Flanders,

Sugar, Tobacco, Tin, Lead, and a small Quantity of Stuffs and Flannels.

Our Returns are, Threads, Tapes, fine Laces, Lawns, whited Linens, Incles, and many other Articles to a great Amount. The Balance is much against us, being at least 250,000l. per Annum.

Britain exports to Holland,

Tobacco, Rice, Ginger, Leather, Corn, Coals, Sugars, Pitch, Tar, Broad Cloth, Druggets, Long-ells, Stuffs of various Kinds, with some East-India and Turkey Goods.

Our Imports are, great Quantities of fine Holland, Threads, Tapes, Incles, Whale-fins, Brass-battery, Flax, Wainscot, Madder, Lintseed, Argol, Clapbord, &c. The Balance considerably for us.

Britain exports to Germany,

Sugar, Tobacco, Stuffs, Serges, Long-ells, Druggets, Broad Cloth, Ginger, Tin, Lead, East-India Goods, and several other Commodities.

Our Imports are, prodigious Quantities of Linen, Linen Yarn, Kid-skins, Tin Plates, and a great many

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many other Articles. The Balance is considerably against us, but much less than before the last war.

Britain exports to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway,

Malt, Meal, Tallow, Beef, Salt, Coal, some Linen, Butter, Herrings, Lead, Bullion, Tobacco, and a few coarse Woollens.

Our Imports are, Iron, Copper, Deal-Boards, Wire of Iron and Copper, Tar, Fir Timber, Plank, Spars, Wainscot, Pipe-staves, great Guns, Mortars, Bullets. We pay them a very considerable annual Balance.

Britain exports to Russia,

Tobacco, Tin, Lead, some coarse Cloth, Long-ells, Worsted Stuffs, and a few other Commodities.

Our Imports are, Russia Leather, Hemp, Iron, Flax, Furs, Pot-ash, Timber, Train-oil, Tallow, Linen Cloth, Linen Yarn, &c. The Balance is against us here 400,000*l.* per Annum.

Britain exports to Ireland,

Bark, Logwood, Indigo, Allum, Cochineal, Drugs, Drapery, Barley and Wheat, Books, Coffee, Coals, Candle-wick, Wool-cards, Bottles, Pitch, Tar, Cyder, Hemp, Hops, Slates, Snuff, Iron, Steel, Lead, Salt, Pewter, Tin, Wood, Whale-bone, Saltpetre, Battery and Brass Shruff, Copper-plates, Red-wood, Earthen Ware, Glass, Groceries of Fruits and Spice, Apples, Wine, Tea, Sugar, Tobacco, Garden-seeds, Paper, Hollands, Lawns, Muslins, Millenery Wares, Calicoes, Gold and Silver Lace and Thread; Silks, raw, thrown, and manufactured; Grogram Yarn, Thread and Lace, Camblets, Fustians, Stockings, Fans, Gloves, Hats, and other Commodities, to the Value of 505,724*l.* per Annum.

Our

Our Imports are, Linen and Linen Yarn, Wool, Woolen and Worsted Yarn, Copper Ore, Feathers, Hair, raw Hides, Kelp, Calve-skins, Goat-skins, Sheep and Lamb Skins, Rabbit-skins, Tallow, Mutton, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Pork, Fish, Candles, Rape-feed, Flannel, Frize, Soap, Horses, and other Articles, to the Value of 487,272*l.* per Annum.

Britain exports to New-England,

All Sorts of woolen Manufactures, Linen, Sail-cloth, and Cordage for rigging their Ships, Haberdashery, hard Ware, &c.

Our Returns are, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, with some Skins, Pipe-staves, Masts, Pine, Cedar, &c.

Britain exports to New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania,

Broad Cloth, Kerseys, Druggets, Serges, and Manufactures of all Kinds.

Our Returns are in Gold and Silver, with some small Quantity of Wheat, Flax, and Hemp.

Britain exports to Virginia and Maryland,

Iron Manufactures of all Sorts, Brads and Copper Wares, all Sorts of Cloathing and Household Goods, Saddles, Bridles, and, in short, a Part of all our Manufactures.

Our Returns are Tobacco, both for Home-consumption and Re-exportation, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, and some Lumber.

Britain exports to Carolina and Georgia.

The same Commodities as to Virginia, viz. Cloths, and all Sorts of Manufactures.

Our

Our Returns are Rice, Deer-skins, Buck-skins, Beaver, and some small Quantity of raw Silk and Tobacco.

Britain exports to the Sugar Islands,

Wrought Iron, Brass, Copper, all Sorts of Household Furniture, a great Part of their Food, Cloathing of all Kinds, both Linen, Silk, and Woolen.

Our Imports are Sugar, Ginger, Rum, Molasses, Cotton, Indigo, Cocoa-nuts, Pimento, Tamarins, Lime-juice; some Gold and Bullion, from Jamaica, to the Value of 539,500*l.* per Annum; from Barbadoes, to the Amount of 246,600*l.*; from the Leeward Islands, viz. Antigua, St. Christopher's, Nevis, Monferat, Tobago, Granada, Barbuda, Auguilla, Spanish Town, Tortola, and the rest of the Virginia Islands, to the Value of 642,270*l.* annually.

Tyro. Is the Balance of Trade, upon the Whole, in our Favour or against us?

Philo. Greatly in our Favour. According to the best Computations, the whole Exports amount to Seven Millions Sterling, and the Imports to Five, of which above One Million is re-exported; so that England gains about Three Millions Sterling in Trade: And yet this Sum, great as it may appear, does not amount to one twelfth Part of the annual Value of our natural Productions and Manufactures, which are computed at forty-two Millions.

D I A L O G U E XV.

*Of INSURING SHIPS and MERCHANDISE, BOT-
TOMRY, &c.*

Tyro. **W**HAT is meant by Insuring Ships and Merchandize?

Philo. Few Merchants care to venture large Quantities of Goods a long Voyage by Sea, merely on their own Risk. They think it more prudent to give up some Part of their Profit, in order to secure the principal, than to run the Hazard of the Whole. This has given Rise to Insurance of Ships; and several Persons of Property make it their Business to engage with Merchants and Owners of Ships, on receiving an adequate premium, to make Satisfaction for any Damages or Losses that may happen during the Voyage.

Tyro. Where are such Insurers to be found?

Philo. There are several Offices in the Neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange, at London, and in most of the principal sea-port Towns in England, where Insurances are readily procured on very equitable Terms.

Tyro. What is the Manner of insuring Ships or Merchandize?

Philo. The Merchant, or Owner, applies to some Office, &c. where, on paying the Premium, a Policy, or Writing signed and sealed by the Insurers, is made out, and given to the Merchant.

Tyro. I should be glad of a Copy of a Policy of Insurance.

Philo. I will oblige you very readily. 'Tis couched in the following Terms:

A Policy of Insurance of a Ship and Cargo Out and Home.

KNOW all Men, by these Presents, That William Morgan, of London, Merchant, as well in his own Name, as for and in the Name and Names of all and every other Person and Persons whom the same may and shall concern, doth make Insurance, and hereby cause himself and them, and each of them, to be insured, lost or not lost, at and from the Port of London to Leghorn, in Italy, and at and from thence back to London, upon all Kinds of Goods and Merchandizes, and also upon the Hull, Tackle, Apparel, Ordinance, Munition, Artillery, Boat, and other Furniture, of and in the good Ship called the Charming Peggy, Burden Three Hundred and Fifty Tons, or thereabouts, whereof Edward Brown, for the present Voyage, is Master, beginning the Adventure upon the said Ship and Cargo from and immediately following the Date hereof, and so to continue and endure, until the said Ship, with her said Wares and Merchandizes on Board, her Tackle, Apparel, Ordinance, Munition, Artillery, Boat, and other Furniture, shall arrive at the Port of Leghorn as aforesaid, and during her Abode and Stay there; and farther until the said Ship, with her Goods and Merchandizes on Board, with all her Appointments and Furniture before said, shall arrive back at the Port of London, and hath there moored at Anchor twenty-four hours in Safety, and upon the Goods and Merchandize, till they be there discharged and landed. And it shall be lawful for the said Ship, in this Voyage, to proceed and sail to, and touch and stay at, any Ports and Places whatsoever, especially Gibraltar, without Prejudice to this Insurance. The said Ship and Cargo, for so much as concerns the insured, is and shall be rated and valued at Six Thousand Five Hundred

dred Pounds Sterling, without farther Account to be given by the Persons insuring for the same. And, touching the Adventures and Perils which we the Insurers are content to bear, and do take upon us in this Voyage, they are of the Seas, Men of War, Fire, Enemies, Pirates, Rovers, Thieves, Jetzons, Letters of Mart and Countermart, Surprisals and Takings at Sea, Arrests, Restraints, and Detainments of all Kings, Princes, and People, of what Nation, Condition, or Quality soever, Baratry of the Master and Mariners, and of other Perils, Losses, and Misfortunes, it shall be lawful for the Assureds, their Factors, Servants, and Assigns, to sue, labour, and travel for, in and about the Defence, Safeguard, and Recovery of the said Ship, Wares, and Merchandizes, or any Part thereof, without Prejudice to his Assurance; to the Charge whereof, we the Insurers will contribute, each of us according to the Rate and Quantity of his Sum herein insured. And so we the Insurers are contented, and do hereby promise and bind ourselves, each for his own Part, our Heirs, Executors, Goods, and Chattels, to the Insured, their Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, for the true Performance of the Premises; confessing ourselves paid the Consideration due to us for this Insurance, by the said William Morgan, at and after the Rate of two and a half per Cent.; and, in case of Loss, to abate fifteen per Cent. and to pay without further Proof of any Instrument whatsoever, more than this present Policy, any Use or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness whereof, we, the Insurers, have subscribed our Names and Sums, by us severally insured, in London, as follows, viz.

I William Jacobs am contented with this } £.
Insurance for Two Thousand Five Hun- } 2500
dred Pounds: Witness my Hand,

London, April 12, 1772.

William Jacobs.

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I

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I Thomas Wilkins am contented with this } £.
 Insurance for Two Thousand Four Hun- } 2400
 dred Pounds: Witness my Hand,
London, April 12, 1772. Thomas Wilkins.

I George Higgins am contented with this }
 Insurance for One Thousand One Hun- } 1100
 dred Pounds: Witness my Hand,
London, April 12, 1772. George Higgins.

Tyro. It is sufficiently evident, that, in case the Ship returns safely to London, this Policy is fulfilled; but, if the Ship be lost, what Methods are to be pursued to recover the Insurance?

Philo. There is very little Trouble in this, provided one of the Ship's Company escapes, or if Proof can, by any other Method, be obtained, that the Ship is actually lost; for the Insurers always pay the Money, without any Trouble, on producing an Affidavit of the Ship's being cast away.

Tyro. I should be glad of the Form of an Affidavit.

Philo. It is generally drawn up in the following Manner:

An Affidavit that a Ship is lost.

“ Isaac Langston, Mariner, lately hired in the
 “ good Ship Charming Peggy, in a Voyage to
 “ Leghorn, maketh Oath, That, on the 29th
 “ of May last, near Cape Finisterre, the said
 “ Ship, proceeding in her Voyage to Leghorn,
 “ was cast away in a Storm; whereby the said
 “ Ship, the Cargo, and all the Goods on
 “ board, perished, and were entirely lost; and
 “ that only the Master and four of the Men
 “ were saved; the Rest of the Ship's Crew be-
 “ ing drowned. And this Deponent farther
 “ says, That neither he, this Deponent, nor
 “ any other, hath received, or doth expect to
 “ receive, any Benefit of or by the Goods so
 “ lost, or any Part thereof, by any Ways or
 “ Means whatsoever.”

Tyro.

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Tyro. Is it always customary to insure both the Ship and Cargo out and home?

Philo. By no Means: Sometimes the Ship only, sometimes the Cargo, and sometimes both are insured. Sometimes the Insurance is only outwards, sometimes only inwards, and sometimes only to a certain Port, just as the Merchant or Master of the Ship may think convenient. As these are different, so the Policy of Insurance will also be different in some Parts of it; but the Substance will be always the same; so that the above Specimen will be sufficient to shew the Nature of these Instruments, so useful in a commercial Nation.

Tyro. What is meant by Bottomry?

Philo. Bottomry implies a Contract for borrowing Money upon the Keel or Bottom of a Ship; that is, when the Master of a Ship borrows a Sum of Money, and, as Security for the Payment at a certain stipulated Time, binds the Ship itself; so that, in case the Money be not paid by the Time appointed, the Creditor may seize the Ship. But, tho' this is the Sense in which the Word is generally used, it is not the only one: There is another; it implies a Contract, where a Person lends Money to a Merchant who wants it in Trade, and the Lender is to be paid a larger Sum at the Return of the Ship, standing to the Hazard of the Voyage. The Interest, in this Case, is generally much greater than what the Law allows; though it is not Usury, because the Money being furnished at the Lender's Hazard, if the Ship perishes, he loses the Whole.

D I A L O G U E XVI.

OF MERCANTILE WRITINGS.

Tyro. **W**HAT am I to understand by Mercantile Writings?

Philo. The Form, Manner, and Stile, used by Merchants in the various Transactions of Trade. But, before I proceed to lay down general Rules for attaining the true mercantile Stile, and peculiar

Manner of Expression used in actual Business, it will be necessary that I make you acquainted with the various Contractions often used by Persons who are desirous of conveying their Thoughts in the shortest Manner.

A Table of useful Contractions of Words, &c. for the more ready Dispatch of Business.

<i>A.</i> Answer.	<i>Bp.</i> Bishop.
<i>A. B.</i> Artium Baccalau- reus, Bachelor of Arts.	<i>Brith.</i> Britain.
<i>A. Bp.</i> Archbishop.	<i>Bur.</i> Burlace.
<i>Abr.</i> Abraham.	<i>Bushl.</i> Bushel.
<i>A. D.</i> Anno Domini, in the Year of our Lord.	<i>B. V.</i> Bleffel Virgin.
<i>Acct.</i> Accompt.	<i>Bucks.</i> Buckinghamshire.
<i>Adml.</i> Admiral.	<i>C. in Number,</i> 100; Cen- tum.
<i>Admr.</i> Administrator.	<i>C. C. G.</i> Corpus Christi College.
<i>Agst.</i> against.	<i>Cwt.</i> a Hundred Weight.
<i>Alex.</i> Alexander.	<i>Capt.</i> Captain.
<i>A. M.</i> Ante Meridiem, before Noon.	<i>Cent. or Centum,</i> 100.
<i>A. M.</i> Artium Magister, Master of Arts.	<i>Chap.</i> Chapter.
<i>A. M.</i> Anno Mundi, in the Year of the World.	<i>Cha.</i> Charles.
<i>Amt.</i> Amount.	<i>Ch.</i> Church.
<i>Amst.</i> Amsterdam.	<i>Chancr.</i> Chancellor.
<i>And.</i> Andrew.	<i>Chr.</i> Christopher.
<i>Anth.</i> Anthony.	<i>Cit.</i> City, Citizen, Cita- del.
<i>Arth.</i> Arthur.	<i>Clem.</i> Clement.
<i>Afs.</i> Assigns.	<i>Cl.</i> Clerk, Clergyman.
<i>Assessr.</i> Assessor.	<i>C. P. S.</i> Custos Privati Sigilli, Keeper of the Privy Seal.
<i>Att.</i> Attorney.	<i>Co.</i> Country.
<i>Aug.</i> Augustine.	<i>Col.</i> Colonel.
<i>B. D.</i> Baccalaureus Divi- nitatis, Bachelor of Divinity.	<i>Collr.</i> Collector.
<i>Barth.</i> Bartholomew.	<i>Comp. or Co.</i> Company.
<i>Bart.</i> Baronet.	<i>Comrs.</i> Commissioners.
<i>Benj.</i> Benjamin.	<i>Const.</i> Constable.
	<i>Conts.</i> Contents.
	<i>Correspt.</i> Correspondent.
	<i>Coun-</i>

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Counſelr. Counſellor.
C. S. Cuſtos Sigilli, Keeper of the Seal.
Cr. Creditor.
Cuſto. Cuſtom.
Curt. Current.
D. in Number, 500.
D. Duke, or Duchefs.
D. D. Doctor Divinitatis, Doctor of Divinity.
d. Denarius, a Penny.
Dan. Daniel.
Dav. David.
dld. delivered.
Den. Denis.
Dep. Deputy.
Devon. Devonſhire.
Do. Ditto. the ſame.
Dr. Debtor, Doctor.
Dor. Dorothy.
Dorſet. Dorſetſhire.
dy. Day.
E. Earl, Evening, or Eaſt.
E. A. P. Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Preſbyter, a Prieſt of the Church of England.
Edm. Edmund.
Edw. Edward.
e. g. Exempli gratiâ, for Example.
Elea. Eleanor.
Eliz. Elizabeth.
Eſq. Eſquire.
Engd. England.
Excellt. Excellent.
Exa. Example.
Exge. Exchange.
Exr. Executor.
Exon. Exeter.
ſi. the Ending ſul.
Ft. Fort, Foot, and Feet.
Frd. Friend.

Fr. French.
Fra. France.
Factr. Factor.
ſd. the Ending ford.
F. R. S. or R. S. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
Fran. Francis or Frances.
Fred. Frederick.
Fret. Freight.
Gab. Gabriel.
Gar. Garriſon.
Geo. George.
Gent. Gentleman.
Genl. General.
Genmo. Generaliſſimo.
Ger. Gerrard.
Gilb. Gilbert.
Gouv. Governor.
G. R. Georgius Rex, King George.
Grt. Great.
Greg. Gregory.
Gr. Groſs.
Han. Hannah.
Hants. Hampſhire.
Hen. Henry.
Honble. Honourable.
Hond. Honoured.
Honrs. Honours.
Holld. Holland.
Hum. Humphry.
I. in Number One.
Jac. Jacob.
Ja. James.
Jeo. Jeoffroy.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J. D. Jurium Doctor, Doctor of Laws.
J. H. S. Jeſus Hominum Salvator, Jeſus the Saviour of Men.

<i>Insta.</i> Instance.	<i>Madm.</i> Madam.
<i>Inst.</i> Instant.	<i>M. A.</i> Magister Artium, Master of Arts.
<i>Impl.</i> Imperial.	<i>Majty.</i> Majesty.
<i>ibid.</i> ibidem, in the same Place.	<i>Mar.</i> Margaret, Martha, Margery.
<i>i. e.</i> id est, that is.	<i>Mat.</i> Matthew.
<i>id.</i> idem, the same.	<i>Mn.</i> Martin.
<i>Instl.</i> Instal.	<i>M. D.</i> Medicinæ Doctor, Doctor of Physic.
<i>Jno.</i> John.	<i>Mm.</i> Memorandum.
<i>Jon.</i> Jonathan.	<i>Mr.</i> Master.
<i>Jos.</i> Joseph.	<i>Mrs.</i> Mistress.
<i>Just.</i> Justice.	<i>Math.</i> Mathematics.
<i>It.</i> Item, also.	<i>Messrs.</i> Masters.
<i>Kg.</i> King.	<i>Mercht.</i> Merchant.
<i>Knt.</i> Knight.	<i>Mich.</i> Michael.
<i>Kath.</i> Katherine.	<i>Michs.</i> Michaelmas.
<i>L.</i> in Number 50.	<i>Minr.</i> Minister.
<i>l.</i> Liber, Book.	<i>Middx.</i> Middlesex.
<i>Lau.</i> Laurence.	<i>Measr.</i> Measure.
<i>L. C. J.</i> Lord Chief Ju- stice.	<i>Mon.</i> Month.
<i>Ldy.</i> Lady.	<i>Mos.</i> Moses.
<i>Leo.</i> Leonard.	<i>Monfr.</i> Monsieur.
<i>Lew.</i> Lewis.	<i>Mss.</i> Manuscripts.
<i>Ld.</i> Lord.	<i>M. S.</i> Memorix Sacrum, Sacred to the Memory.
<i>L. L. D.</i> Utriusque Le- gis Doctor, Doctor of Laws.	<i>mt.</i> the Termination ment.
<i>L. S.</i> Locus Sigilli, the Place of the Seal.	<i>Nat.</i> Nathanael.
<i>Lop.</i> Lordship.	<i>Neb.</i> Nehemiah.
<i>Laip.</i> Ladyship.	<i>Nic.</i> Nicholas.
<i>Lieut.</i> Lieutenant.	<i>N.</i> North.
<i>Lib.</i> Liberty.	<i>N. B.</i> Nota bene, Re- mark.
<i>L.</i> a Pound Sterling.	<i>Northm.</i> Northampton.
<i>lb.</i> a Pound Weight.	<i>No.</i> Numero, Number.
<i>Lancash.</i> Lancashire.	<i>Nt.</i> Neat, or Netto.
<i>Lond.</i> London.	<i>N. S.</i> New Stile.
<i>Lyd.</i> Lydia.	<i>Ob.</i> Obolus, Halfpenny.
<i>M.</i> in Number 1000.	<i>Objt.</i> Object.
<i>Ma.</i> Mary.	<i>Obedt.</i> Obedient.
<i>M.</i> Monsieur, Marquis.	

<i>Or.</i> Our.	<i>Rt.</i> Right.
<i>Ordr.</i> Order.	<i>Retn.</i> Return.
<i>O. S.</i> Old Stile.	<i>Rectr.</i> Rector.
<i>Oli.</i> Oliver.	<i>Revd.</i> Reverend.
<i>Omnip.</i> Omnipotent.	<i>Regt.</i> Regiment.
<i>Ow.</i> Owen.	<i>Royl.</i> Royal.
<i>Oxon.</i> Oxford.	<i>Recd.</i> Received.
<i>Pd.</i> Paid.	<i>Reb.</i> Rebecca.
<i>Per.</i> By.	<i>Remr.</i> Remainder.
<i>Per Cent.</i> By the Hundred.	<i>Recr.</i> Receiver.
<i>Pat.</i> Patrick.	<i>Regr.</i> Register.
<i>Partr.</i> Partner.	<i>Rob.</i> Robert.
<i>Parlmt.</i> Parliament.	<i>Rog.</i> Roger.
<i>Pet.</i> Peter.	<i>Rol.</i> Roland.
<i>Philmath.</i> Philomathes, a Lover of Learning.	<i>Rottr.</i> Rotterdam.
<i>Ph.</i> Philip.	<i>Salop.</i> Shropshire.
<i>p. m.</i> post Meridiem, Afternoon.	<i>Sar.</i> Sarah.
<i>Ps.</i> a Piece.	<i>S.</i> South.
<i>Principl.</i> Principal.	<i>Sr.</i> Sir.
<i>Proct.</i> Proctor.	<i>S. or St.</i> Saint.
<i>Prop.</i> Proposition.	<i>std.</i> the Ending stead.
<i>Preft.</i> Present.	<i>sd.</i> said.
<i>q. d.</i> quasi dicat, as if he should say.	<i>Serjt.</i> Serjeant.
Q. <i>E. D.</i> Quod erat demonstrandum, Which was to be demonstrated.	<i>Sh.</i> Shire.
Q. <i>E. I.</i> Quod erat inveniendum, Which was to be discovered.	<i>s.</i> Solidus, a Shilling.
Q. Question, Query.	<i>Servt.</i> Servant.
Qrt. Quart.	<i>Secry.</i> Secretary.
Qt. Quantity.	<i>Scoild.</i> Scotland.
Qr. Quarter, or $\frac{1}{4}$ Part.	<i>Sim.</i> Simon.
Ra. Ralph.	<i>Sol.</i> Solution.
Ran. Randal, Randolph.	<i>Spa.</i> Spanish.
Rich. Richard.	<i>Spiritl.</i> Spiritual.
R. Rex aut Regina, King or Queen.	<i>S. T. P.</i> Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor, Doctor of Divinity.
	<i>Steph.</i> Stephen.
	<i>Temp.</i> Temporal.
	<i>Theo.</i> Theophilus.
	<i>Tho.</i> Thomas.
	<i>Tim.</i> Timothy.
	<i>Tob.</i> Tobias.
	<i>Tot.</i> Total.

Treasy.

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<i>Treasy.</i> Treasury.	<i>X.</i> in Number 10.
<i>Tr.</i> Tare.	<i>Xt.</i> Christ.
<i>Trt.</i> Tret.	<i>Xtian.</i> Christian.
<i>V.</i> in Number 5.	<i>Xtmas.</i> Christmas.
<i>vn.</i> vain.	<i>ye.</i> the.
<i>viz.</i> videlicet, that is to say.	<i>yn.</i> then.
<i>v.</i> vide, see.	<i>yor.</i> your.
<i>vr.</i> verse.	<i>yors.</i> yours.
<i>Val.</i> Valentine.	<i>ys.</i> this.
<i>Ven.</i> Venerable.	<i>yt.</i> that.
<i>Vin.</i> Vincent.	<i>&.</i> et, and.
<i>Viêtr.</i> Victualler.	<i>&c.</i> et cætera, and so forth.
<i>Vicr.</i> Vicar.	<i>Zac.</i> Zachary.
<i>Ult.</i> Ultimus, the last.	<i>Jan.</i> January.
<i>Wk.</i> Week.	<i>Feb.</i> February.
<i>Wal.</i> Walter.	<i>Mar.</i> March.
<i>W.</i> West.	<i>Apr.</i> April.
<i>Wardn.</i> Warden.	<i>May.</i> May.
<i>Westmr.</i> Westminster.	<i>Jun.</i> June.
<i>Wm.</i> William.	<i>Jul.</i> July.
<i>Win.</i> Winifred.	<i>Aug.</i> August.
<i>Wilts.</i> Wiltshire.	<i>Sept.</i> } September.
<i>wt.</i> Weight, or weighing.	<i>7ber.</i> }
<i>wt.</i> what.	<i>Oct.</i> } October.
<i>wch.</i> which.	<i>8ber.</i> }
<i>wth.</i> with.	<i>Nov.</i> } November.
<i>wn.</i> when.	<i>9ber.</i> }
<i>Worl.</i> Worshipful.	<i>Dec.</i> }
<i>Worp.</i> Worship.	<i>10ber.</i> } December.
<i>Wondl.</i> Wonderful.	<i>Xber.</i> }

These Contractions I would have you copy often, which will be a sure Method of imprinting them on your Memory; for, unless their Form be very familiar, they will be of no Use to you, whenever you may be desirous of using them; because it will require more Time to recollect the Form of the Abbreviation, than to write the Word at length.

I shall now proceed to the other Requisite necessary to be known, before I explain the principal Subject of this Dialogue; namely, the proper Stile and

and Titles due to Persons of different Ranks; for, according as these vary, the Terms of Address must vary also. The following Examples will render the whole very easy and familiar.

To the Royal Family.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty. *Sire, or May it please your Majesty.*

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. *Madam, or, May it please your Majesty.*

To his Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales. *May it please your Royal Highness.*

The same Address must be observed to the other Branches of the Royal Family, changing what is necessary.

To the Nobility.

To his Grace, the Duke of G. *My Lord Duke, Your Grace.*

To the Most Noble Thomas, Marquis of R. *My Lord Marquis, Your Lordship.*

To the Right Hon. John, Earl of S. *My Lord, Your Lordship.*

To the Right Hon. William, Lord Viscount D. *My Lord, Your Lordship.*

To the Right Hon. Richard, Lord D. *The same.*

It is necessary here to observe, that the Wives of Noblemen are always addressed in Terms equal to the Rank of their Husbands; that all the Sons of Dukes and Marquises, and the eldest Sons of Earls, have, by the Courtesy of England, the Titles of *Lord* and *Right Honourable*; and that the Title of *Lady* and *Right Honourable* is given to all their Daughters: but the younger Sons of Earls have only the Titles of *Honourable* and *Esquire*.

To the Sons of Viscounts and Barons are given the Titles of *Honourable* and *Esquire*; that of *Honourable* is also given to their Daughters, but without any other Addition.

Every

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Every Gentleman, in any Place of Honour or Trust, is stiled *Honourable*; but no Commoners (those of his Majesty's Privy-Council, the Lord Mayors of London, York, and Dublin, and the Provost of Edinburgh, excepted,) are stiled *Right Honourable*.

Every considerable Servant of his Majesty, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, or any other Branch of the Royal Family, is, while on the civil or military List, distinguished by the Title of *Esquire*.

To the Parliament.

To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament of *Great Britain* assembled. *My Lords, May it please your Lordships.*

To the Honourable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, in Parliament of *Great Britain* assembled. *Gentlemen, May it please your Honours.*

P. C. To the Right Honourable Sir F. N. Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, *Sir.*

To the Clergy.

To the Most Reverend Father in God, H. Lord Archbishop of L. *My Lord, Your Grace.*

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop F. Lord Bishop of N. *My Lord, Your Lordship.*

To the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of L. Lord Almoner to his Majesty.

To the Reverend Mr. or Dr. (if the Degree of Doctor has been taken) H. P. Dean of W.

To the Reverend Dr. —, Chancellor of F.

To the Reverend Dr. —, Archdeacon of L.

To the Reverend Mr. —, Prebendary of C—, Rector of T—, Vicar of B—, Curate of S—.

The proper Address to these last Gentlemen is in general only *Sir*, and, being written to, *Reverend Sir*. Deans and Archdeacons are called usually *Mr. Dean*, and *Mr. Archdeacon*.

To

To the Officers of his Majesty's Household.

These are generally addressed according to their Rank and Quality; sometimes according to their Office, as *My Lord Steward, My Lord Chamberlain, Mr. Comptroller, Mr. Vice-chamberlain.* In Super-
scriptions of Letters relating to Gentlemen's Em-
ployments, their Stile of Office ought never to be
omitted.

*To the Commissioners and other Officers on the Civil
List.*

To the *Right Honourable* B——, Earl of H——,
Lord Privy Seal.

To his *Grace* F——, Duke of N——, Lord Pre-
sident of the Council.

To the *Right Hon.* S——, Viscount R——, Lord
Great Chamberlain, Lord Marshal of England, one
of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c.

To the *Right Hon.* the *Lords Commissioners* of the
Treasury, of the Admiralty, of Trade and Planta-
tions, &c. &c.

If one of either of these Commissioners be a No-
bleman, or Commoner who is a Member of the
Privy Council, it will be proper to stile them col-
lectively *Right Honourable*. In this Case, the usual
Address is, *Your Lordships*; To the *Right Hon.* the
Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, of the Re-
venue of the Excise, for his Majesty's Stamp Duties,
for Victualling his Majesty's Navy, &c.

To the Military Department.

To the *Right Hon.* C. D. Esq; Lieutenant-gene-
ral of his Majesty's Forces, Major-general, Briga-
dier-general, &c. *Sir, Your Honour.*

To the *Right Hon.* H. Earl of L——, Captain
of his Majesty's First Troop of Horse Guards, Band
of

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of Gentlemen Pensioners, Band of Yeomen of the Guards, &c. &c.

To the *Right Hon.* Colonel H. Y. To Major. C. To Captain H. &c. *Sir.*

To the Principal Officers of his Majesty's Board of Ordnance.

Your Honours. To C. H. Esq; Lieutenant-general of the Ordnance, Surveyor-general of the Ordnance, &c.

To the Officers of the Navy.

To his Grace J. Duke of B—, First Lord of the Admiralty. *Your Grace.*

To the *Right Hon.* W. Lord Viscount W. Admiral of England.

To the *Right Hon.* H. Lord Viscount C. Vice or Rear Admiral of England.

To the *Right Hon.* S. T. Admiral of the Red, White, or Blue. *Sir, Your Hon.*

To Capt. T. S. Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Ipswich. *Sir.*

To Ambassadors.

To his Excellency C. H. Bart. his Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia. *Your Excellency.*

To his Excellency C. D. Esq; Ambassador to his Catholic Majesty. *Your Excellency.*

To his Excellency the Baron de H. his Most Christian Majesty's Resident at the Court of Great-Britain. *Your Excellency.*

To Signor H. A. Secretary from the Republic of Genoa, at London. *Sir.*

To Signor J. L. Secretary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, at London. *Sir.*

To L. B. Esq; Consul to his Britannic Majesty, at Aleppo. *Sir.*

To

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To R. K. Esq; Vice-Consul to his Britannic Majesty at Ostend.

To the Judges and Lawyers.

To the Right Honourable T. Baron of F. Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. *My Lord, Your Lordship.*

P. C. To the Right Honourable Sir W. M. Knight, Master of the Rolls. *Sir, Your Honour.*

P. C. To the Right Honourable Sir P. L. Bart. Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Ditto of the Common Pleas. *My Lord, Your Lordship.*

To the Honourable Sir H. C. Knight, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

To the Honourable R. D. Esq; one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. Or, To Judge S. *Sir, or May it please you, Sir.*

To Sir A. E. his Majesty's Attorney-General, Solicitor, Advocate-General. *Sir.*

To F. G. Esq; Serjeant, Barrister, or Counselor at Law. *Sir.*

To Mr. John Wilson, Attorney at Law. *Sir.*

Upon the Circuits, and when they sit singly, every one of the Judges are addressed to, and treated with the same Respect and Ceremony, as the Chief Justice.

To the Lieutenancy and Magistracy.

To the Right Honourable R. Earl of C. Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of N.

To J. D. Esq; High Sheriff for the County of S. *Mr. High Sheriff, Sir.*

To the Right Honourable Sir P. F. Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of London. *My Lord, your Lordship.*

To the Right Worshipful H. T. Esq; Alderman of Tower Ward, London.

To the Right Worshipful Sir K. C. Recorder of the City of London.

S

To

To the Worshipful R. O. Esq; Mayor of D.
Mr. Mayor, Sir, Your Worship.

To the Worshipful W. L. Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of S.
Your Worship.

To R. Y. Esq; Deputy Steward of the City and Liberty of S. *Mr. Deputy, Sir.*

To the Governors under the Crown.

To his Excellency B. Lord G. Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Ireland. *My Lord Lieutenant, Your Excellency.*

To their Excellencies the Lords Justices of the Kingdom of Ireland. *Your Excellencies.*

To the Right Honourable F. Earl of L. Governor of Dover Castle, and Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports. *My Lord, Your Lordship.*

To the Right Honourable D. Lord Viscount F. Constable of the Tower.

To his Excellency T. R. Esq; Captain-General, and Governor in Chief of the Leeward, Caribbee Islands, America, &c. *Governor, Your Excellency.*

To the Honourable R. M. Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of Halifax.

To the Honourable J. P. Deputy-Governor of Plymouth.

To the Honourable B. S. Esq; Governor of Bombay, in East India.

To the Worshipful the President and Governors of the Foundling Hospital, London.

The second Governors of Colonies, appointed by the King, are stiled Lieutenant-Governors; those appointed by Proprietors, as the East-India Company, &c. are called Deputy-Governors.

To Incorporated Bodies.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the united Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies,

To

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To the Honourable the Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the South-Sea Company.

To the Honourable the Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors, of the Bank of England.

To the Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Cloth-workers.

To the Gentry.

To the Honourable Sir W. B. Merchant, in Lombard-street, London.

To Dr. C. H. in Great-Queen-street, London.

To Mr. A. L. Dry-salter, in Thames-street, London.

To Mr. R. F. Dancing-master, at Knightsbridge, near London.

Having explained these two requisite Particulars, the common Abbreviations, and the proper Manner of addressing Persons of Quality, I shall now proceed to give the necessary Directions for acquiring the Style necessary for writing mercantile Letters, and, in the subsequent Dialogue, add Examples of such legal Instruments as are necessary to be known by all concerned in Trade and Business.

Tyro. You mentioned some Particulars relative to the Style of mercantile Letters. I should be glad if you would be a little more explicit on that Subject.

Philo. With all my Heart. I am always pleased when you point out any Thing you could wish to see explained, or more fully considered. I observed, that the Style must be at once pertinent, plain, and concise; that is, free from all studied Expressions, and conceived in such plain and apposite Terms, that there is not a Possibility of mistaking the Intention of the Writer. In order to this, no more Words should be used than are necessary for conveying the Ideas of the Writer with Precision: Nor, on the other Hand, should too much Brevity find a Place; for, affected Shortness has often the same Fault with a Redundancy of Words; both tend to render the Sense ambiguous. In a word, the Style of commercial

cial Letters, like that of mercantile Conversation, should be familiar, neat, and significant.

But, at the same Time, when you transmit Commissions or Orders to your Correspondents, be careful to mention explicitly every material Circumstance; let them be told, in the plainest Manner, what you would have them perform on their Part, and what they may depend upon from you. By observing this Method, your Orders will be punctually observed, Trade carried on in an easy methodical Manner, and Mistakes, always injurious in mercantile Transactions, will, in a great Measure, be avoided. The same Method must be observed in your Answers to such Letters as you receive from your Correspondents; every Article must be distinctly and directly answered; nothing, however minute, must pass unnoticed. By observing these Particulars, the proper Intelligence, so necessary for reaping all the Advantages that offer in Trade, and, consequently, of carrying it on with Credit and Profit, will be known to both Parties.

Tyro. These Elucidations have removed the Difficulty; I see the Advantage that must result from clear and explicit Orders given by the one, and plain and direct Answers returned by the other. I now wonder how any Person engaged in Trade will ever deviate from this plain and reasonable Method; but am determined never myself to be guilty of Errors of this Kind, as, I perceive, they may be the Source of continual Mistakes, and often Mistakes of the greatest Consequence.

Philo. Your Remarks give me Pleasure; they are founded on Reason and the true Principles of Commerce. A few Examples will be sufficient to render the Art of mercantile Writing easy and familiar.

An Order for Goods from a Country Dealer to his Correspondent in London.

Mr. Trip,

Bristol,

Feb. 28, 1772.

SIR,

My Apprenticeship being expired, I have opened a Shop on my own Account, on College-Green, in this City, and desire you to send me, by William Pye's Waggon, the following Goods: 3 Doz. of Men's white Silk Hose, from about 6*l.* 14*s.* to 7*l.* per Doz.; 12 Doz. of white Cotton Ditto, at 3*l.*; 18 Doz. of fine white Thread Ditto, at 1*l.* 16*s.*; 6 Doz. of brown Thread Ditto, at 1*l.* 10*s.*; 16 Dozen of green twisted Pieces for Breeches, at 2*l.* 10*s.*; 18 Ditto black Ditto, at 2*l.* 7*s.*; 18 Dozen of Cotton Caps, double, at 20*s.*; 23 Dozen Ditto, single, at 8*s.* 9*d.*; 24 Dozen patent Silk Gloves for Gentlemen, at 2*l.* 18*s.*; 29 Dozen Ditto, for Ladies, at 3*l.* 2*s.*; 27 Dozen of Worsted Do. at 22*s.*; 30 Dozen of Worsted Gauze Stockings, at 24*s.*; 28 Dozen of Yarn Stockings, at 22*s.*; 18 Dozen of Worsted Caps, double, at 10*s.* It would be needless to desire you to send me the best Assortment of Goods you can afford at the Price: Your candid Manner of Dealing with my late Master, William Bardell, of Exeter, hath convinced me that I shall be well served. You will please to draw upon me for the Money to the whole Amount of the Order, at 12 Days Sight, and your Bill shall be duly honoured by,

SIR,

Your humble Servant,

James Hutton.

Mr. Trip's Answer.

Mr. Hutton,
S I R,

London,
March 13, 1772.

Pursuant to your Order of the 28th of Feb. last, I have sent you the Goods desired by Mr. William Pye's Waggon, which sets out for Bristol To-morrow, and make no Doubt but they will please. The good Opinion you have conceived of my candid Method of dealing gives me Pleasure, as it is founded on Experience. You may depend upon being used in every Respect equal to your late Master, and hope to be favoured with your future Orders. The Bill of Parcels is annexed*; and an Opportunity will offer next Week of drawing upon you, as requested. In the mean Time, if any Thing farther should be wanting, you will please to inform me, and your Orders shall be punctually observed by,

Sir,

Your humble Servant,
Samuel Trip.

Another Order of Goods from the Country.

Mr. Spencer,
S I R,

Norwich,
Feb. 26, 1772.

The Fair Trader, James Willis Master, being now taking in Goods for Yarmouth, I desire you will send me 1 Hogsd. of best Saffron Cut Tobacco, at 17d. per Pound; 1 Hogsd. of Shag Cut Ditto, at 11½d.; 1 Barrel of Flahy Cut Ditto, at 11¾d.; 1 Barrel of Scotch Snuff, at 14d.; 1 Barrel of Rappee Ditto, at 15d.; 1 Chest of Strasburgh Ditto, at 3s. 4d. Inclosed is a Bill for 127l. 10s. 8d. at 10 Days Sight, on Mr. Abraham Dennis, being the Balance of my last Year's Account. You will please to draw on me whenever Opportunity offers; and your Bill shall be honoured by,

Sir,

Your humble Servant,
Charles Frome.

* See the Bill of Parcels, Page 130.

An Apprentice's Answer to the foregoing Letter.

Mr. Frome,

London,
March 4, 1772.

SIR,

My Master being at present out of Town, I have taken care to pack up the best Goods of the Sort mentioned in your Letter, and hope they will meet with your Approbation. The Bill on Mr. Abraham Denis is accepted, and when paid shall be placed to your Account. I have annexed the Bill of Parcels relative to the Goods, which will be shipped tomorrow. (See Page 133.) My Master is expected in Town next Week, when you may depend upon an Answer to your Offer of drawing on you when convenient: But, during his Absence, any subsequent Order shall be punctually observed by,

Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

John Berry,
Servant to Mr. Charles Spencer.

An Order from a Linen-draper in Boston, in New-England; to a Merchant in London.

Mr. Johnston,

Boston,
Jan. 10, 1772.

SIR,

Please to send, by the first Opportunity, the following Goods: 20 Pieces of Irish Cloth, at 3s. 2d. per Yard; 10 Pieces of Holland, at 5s.; 30 Pieces of Dowlas, at 14d.; 40 Pieces of Scotch Cloth, at 2s. 9d.; 30 Pieces of Sail-cloth, at 3s.; 20 Pieces of English Cambrics, at 10s. 6d.; 30 Pieces of Silesia Cloth, at 3s.; 18 Pieces of Long-Lawn, at 5s. 3d.; 40 Pieces of Bag Holland, at 4s. 2d.; 20 Pieces of Scotch Cambric, at 7s. 4d.; 10 Ditto at 6s. 9d.; 15 Ditto at 5s. 11d.; 25 Pieces of Russia Sheeting, at 16d.; 20 Pieces of Gentings, at 21d.; 16 Pieces of Muslin, at 4s. 2d.; 18 Pieces of Ditto at

200 THE YOUTH'S FAMILIAR GUIDE

at 6s. 8d. ; 127 Oz. best Scotch Thread, at 18d. per Ounce ; 500 Papers of best Short-Whites, at 5d. per Paper ; 720 Ditto best Middlings, at 6d. ; 540 Yards of broad black Lace, at 20d. per Yard ; 450 Pieces of broad Tape, at 22d. per Piece ; 746 Ditto of a broader Sort, at 23d. Inclosed is a Bill for One Thousand Two Hundred and Fifty-seven Pounds Sterling, at 20 Days after Sight, on Mr. James Treby, Merchant, in London, which please to place to my Account. I hope to receive an Order for some of the Productions of this Country by the Ship that brings the above Goods. Be assured, Sir, no Person shall more sincerely endeavour to serve you than,

Your humble Servant,

George Yeoman.

Mr. Johnston's Answer.

Mr. Yeoman,

London,

April 2, 1772.

SIR,

Pursuant to your Order, I have this Day shipped on board the Morning Star, Joseph Sandford Master, bound to Boston, the Goods mentioned in your Letter of 10th of Jan. last ; and hope, when the Goods arrive, they will please, both with regard to Quality and Price : I assure you they are the best of the Kind. The Bill on Mr. James Treby for 1257*l.* was accepted the 20th of March, and shall, when paid, be duly placed to the Credit of your Account. Inclosed are the Bill of Lading and Invoice of your Goods, which I hope will come safe to Hand *. You will receive a large Commission by the next Packet, and hope you will carefully attend to the Directions I shall then give you ; as there is, at present, great Reason to think our Correspondence will turn out greatly to our mutual Advantage. Nothing, at least, shall be wanting on the Part of

Your very humble Servant,

Thomas Johnston.

The

* See the Bill of Lading, P. 147, and the Invoice, P. 149.

The foregoing Instances will, my dear Tyro, be sufficient for elucidating the Manner in which the Letters of Tradesmen and Merchants are written : But I would recommend an assiduous Practice of this Kind to you. Without Practice you can never be a Proficient ; nor can that Practice be taught by others. You must apply yourself close to Study, write a Variety of Orders in Trade, make out the requisite Bills of Parcels, or Invoices, and form proper Answers to your imaginary Correspondents. By pursuing this Method, every Thing will become plain and easy ; you will soon acquire a proper Stile, and be able to carry on a real Correspondence, without any Difficulty or Hesitation. It is Practice that renders the Clerks at the Custom-House, and other public Offices, as well as those employed in Merchants Compting Houses, so very ready in their respective Apartments ; Business is in those Places executed with a Degree of Expedition and Accuracy, as appears astonishing to those who are not acquainted with the Advantages resulting from an assiduous Practice.

D I A L O G U E XVII.

LAW PRECEDENTS, *useful in TRADE and*
COMMERCE.

Phil. **T**HE Intention of this Dialogue is to give you a Collection of such legal Precedents as are often wanted among Merchants. I shall begin with a Charter-Party of Affreightment.

Tyro. What is the Intention of a Charter-Party of Affreightment ?

Phil. It is a written Agreement between a Merchant and the Masters or Owners of a Ship, relating to the Freight. There must be two Copies of this Instrument ; one signed by the Master, and delivered to the Merchant ; the other signed by the Merchant, and delivered to the Master or Owners. This Agreement may be either for so much per Month, or so much

much per Ton ; and the Voyage may be either outward or inward, or both, or to several Ports, called a Trading Voyage. In general, the Master or Owners victual and work the Ship themselves, but sometimes the Merchant does it ; and the Ship is said then to be freighted for Tear and Wear. According to these Circumstances, the Form of the Charter-Party will vary a little ; but the Nature of the Writing will be obvious from the following Specimen :

A Charter-Party of Affreightment.

This Charter-Party, indented, made, and fully concluded, upon the sixth Day of the Month of April, in the Year of our Lord 1772, and in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George III. between Benjamin Cox, of Deptford, Mariner, Master and Owner of the good Ship or Vessel called the Royal Charlotte, now riding at Anchor in the River Thames, of the Burden of One Hundred and Fifty Tons, or thereabouts, of the one Part, and Anthony Palmer, of the City of London, Merchant, of the other Part, witnesseth, That the said Benjamin Cox, for the Considerations hereinafter mentioned, and Freight, hath granted, and by these Presents doth grant, and to Freight let, unto the said Anthony Palmer, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, the whole Tonnage of the Hold, Stern-Sheets, and Half-Deck of the said Ship or Vessel called the Royal Charlotte, from the Port of London to Boston, in New-England, in a Voyage to be made with the said Ship in a Manner hereafter mentioned ; that is to say, to sail with the first fair Wind and Weather that shall happen after the 20th and before the 30th of April next, from the Port of London, with the Goods and Merchandize of the said Anthony Palmer, his Factors, or Assigns on board, to Boston aforesaid, there to be discharged of her said Cargo, within twenty-Days next after her Arrival there, for the End of her said Voyage. In Consideration whereof, the said Anthony Palmer, for himself, his Executors, and Administrators, doth covenant,

covenant, promise, and grant, to and with the said Benjamin Cox, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, by these Presents, That the said Anthony Palmer, his Executors, Administrators, Factors, or Assigns, shall and will well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said Benjamin Cox, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, for the Freight of the said Ship and Goods, the Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds Sterling, within Twenty-one Days after the said Ship's Arrival, and Goods discharged, at the Port of Boston aforesaid, for the End of the said Voyage; and also shall and will pay for Demurrage (if any shall be by Default of him the said Anthony Palmer, his Factors, or Assigns) the Sum of One Pound per Day, daily and every Day, as the same shall become due. And the said Benjamin Cox, for himself, his Executors, and Administrators, doth covenant, promise, and grant, to and with the said Anthony Palmer, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, by these Presents, That the Ship or Vessel shall be ready, at the said Port of London, to take in Goods, by the said 4th, or before the 10th, of April next ensuing: And, within Ten Days next after the said Ship or Vessel shall arrive at the said Port, in Manner and according to the Times aforesaid, he the said Anthony Palmer doth promise to have his Goods ready to put on Board the said Ship, to proceed on the said Voyage. And the said Benjamin Cox, for himself, his Executors, and Administrators, doth further covenant, promise, and grant, to and with the said Anthony Palmer, his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, That the said Ship or Vessel now is, and at all Times, during the said Voyage, shall be, to the best Endeavour of the said Benjamin Cox, for himself, his Executors, and Administrators, and at his and their own proper Costs and Charges, in all Things made and kept stiff, staunch, strong, well apparelled, furnished and provided, as well with Men and Mariners sufficient and able to sail, guide, and govern, the said Ship, as with all Manner of Rigging, Boats, Tackle, Furniture, Provision, and Appur-

Appurtenances, fitting and necessary for the said Men and Mariners, and for the said Ship, during the Voyage aforesaid. In Witness whereof, the Parties aforesaid, in these Charter-parties indented, have interchangeably put their Hands and Seals, the Day and Year above written.

[*Benjamin Cox.*

Sealed and delivered
in the Presence of

Henry Brown,
George Hume.

An English Bond.

KNOW all Men by these Presents, That I. William Stanton, of the Parish of Deptford, in the County of Kent, Shipwright, am held and firmly bound to James Fairfax, of Portsmouth, in the County of Southampton, Esq; in Three Hundred Pounds of lawful Money of Great-Britain, to be paid to the said James Fairfax, his certain Attorney, Executors, or Administrators: For the Payment whercof, I bind myself, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, firmly by these Presents, sealed with my Seal. Dated this 15th Day of April, in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth; and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-two.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That, if the above-bounden William Stanton, his Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, do pay, or cause to be paid, unto the above-mentioned James Fairfax, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the full Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds of good and lawful Money of Great-Britain, on or before the Fourteenth of November next ensuing the Date hereof, with lawful Interest for the same after the Rate of Five Pounds per Cent. per Annum; then
this

this Obligation to be void, or else to remain in full Force and Virtue.

William Stanton. (L. S.)

Sealed and delivered (being first duly stamped) in Presence of

*Samuel Hoskins,
James Seeder.*

There are various other Bonds used often by Merchants; but the most useful, as well as the most necessary, to be known, is what is called an Arbitration Bond.

Tyro. What is the Nature of an Arbitration Bond?

Philo. It is a laudable Custom among Merchants, not to have Recourse to Law upon every trivial Difference that happens, but refer the Matter in Dispute to the Decision of two Persons of Integrity, well acquainted with the Affair; or, in case these two cannot agree, to chuse a Third, called an Umpire. The contending Parties oblige themselves to stand to their Determination, by signing and delivering to each other mutual Bonds. The final Sentence or Decision must also be delivered in Writing, which, if given by the Arbitrators, is called an Award; but, if given by the Umpire, it obtains the Name of an Umpirage. The Bond of Arbitration is commonly of the following Form:

An Arbitration Bond.

Know all Men, by these Presents, That I Samuel Lloyd am held and firmly bound to Francis Townshend in 144 Pounds of good and lawful Money of Great-Britain, to be paid to the said Francis Townshend, his Attorney, Executors, or Administrators. To which very Payment, well and faithfully to be made, I oblige myself, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, firmly, by these Presents, sealed with my Seal, dated at London on the first Day of April, in the eleventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign

vereign Lord King George the Third, and in the Year of our Lord God 1772.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, That, if the above bounden Samuel Lloyd, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, for his and their Parts and Behalves, do in all Things well and truly stand to, obey, abide by, perform, fulfil, and keep the Award, Order, Arbitriment, final End and Determination of John Ellis and William Archer, Arbitrators indifferently named, elected, and chosen, as well on the Part and Behalf of the above bounden Samuel Lloyd, as of the above-named Francis Townshend, to arbitrate, award, order, judge, and determine, of and concerning all, and all Manner of Action and Actions, Cause and Causes, Suits, Bills, Bonds, Specialties, Judgements, Executions, Extents, Quarrels, Controversies, Trespases, Damages, and Demands whatsoever, at any Time or Times heretofore had, made, moved, brought, commenced, sued, prosecuted, done, suffered, committed, or depending, by or between the said Parties, so as the said Award be made, and given up in Writing under their Hands and Seals, ready to be delivered to the said Parties, on or before the 24th Day of May next ensuing the Date above-mentioned : But, if the said Arbitrators do not make such their Award, of and concerning the Premises, by the Time aforesaid ; that then, if the said Samuel Lloyd, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, for his and their Part and Behalf, do in all Things well and truly stand to, obey, abide by, perform, fulfil and keep the Award, Order, Arbitriment, Umpirage, final End and Determination of Charles Brooks, Umpire, indifferently chosen between the said Parties, of and concerning the Premises, so as the said Umpire do make his Award or Umpirage of and concerning the Premises, and deliver the same in Writing under his Hand and Seal to the said Parties, on or before the 12th of June next ensuing the
Date

Date abovesaid, then this Obligation to be void, or else to remain in full Force and Virtue.

Samuel Lloyd, (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered,
(being first duly stamped)
in Presence of

*Richard Harlow,
Robert Holland.*

Note, If there is no Umpire, the latter Part must be omitted, viz. from " But if the said Arbitrator," &c.

An Award.

To all People to whom this present Writing shall come: We John Ellis and William Archer, Arbitrators indifferently chosen by Samuel Lloyd and Francis Townshend, having deliberately heard and understood the Grievs, Allegations, and Proofs, of both the said Parties, and willing, as much as in us lieth to set the said Parties at Unity and good Accord, do by these Presents arbitrate, award, order, deem, decree, and judge, That the said Samuel Lloyd, his Executors and Assigns, shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said Francis Townshend, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the full Sum of 54 Pounds of lawful Money of Great-Britain, on the fourth Day of July next ensuing the Date hereof; and that, upon Payment thereof, the said Samuel Lloyd and Francis Townshend shall seal, subscribe, and, as their several Acts and Deeds, deliver each to the other a general Release, in Writing, of all Matters, Actions, Suits, Causes of Actions, Bonds, Bills, Covenants, Controversies, and Demands whatsoever, which either of them hath, may, might, or in any Way ought to have, of and against each the other of them, by Reason aforesaid, or Means of any Matter, Cause, or Thing whatsoever, from the Beginning of the World to the first Day of April last past, and in the twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King George. In Witness

whereof we have hereunto set our Hands and Seals,
this 20th Day of May, in the Year of our Lord
God 1772.

Sealed, signed, and de-
livered, in Presence of

*Joseph Right,
John Boyle.*

*John Ellis, (L. S.)
William Archer, (L. S.)*

A Bill of Sale.

Know all Persons whom these Presents may concern, That I William Stroud, of London, Grocer, for and in Consideration of the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds of lawful Money of Great-Britain, to me in Hand paid by Thomas Habben, of London, Merchant, the Receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold, and delivered, and by these Presents, according to the due Form of Law, do bargain, sell, and deliver, unto the said Thomas Habben, four Chests of Green Tea, marked W. S. and numbered from 1 to 4 inclusive, weighing together eight Hundred three Quarters and twelve Pounds, gross Weight; nine Chests of Congo Tea, marked W. S. and numbered from 5 to 13 inclusive, weighing together twelve Hundred two Quarters and sixteen Pounds, gross Weight; and one Tub of Hyson Tea, marked W. S. and weighing ninety-six Pounds, gross Weight, and numbered 14, to have and to hold the said bargained Premises, unto the said Thomas Habben, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, for ever. And I the said William Stroud, for myself, my Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, against all Persons, shall and will warrant, and for ever defend.

* Provided, nevertheless, that I, the said William Stroud, my Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, or any of us, do and shall well and duly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said Thomas Habben, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the Sum of

* If the bargained Premises be not redeemable, this Clause must be omitted.

Five

Five Hundred and Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings (as Principal and Interest) of lawful Money of Great-Britain, on or before the 12th Day of December, next ensuing the Date hereof, for Redemption of the bargained Premises; then this present Bill of Sale shall be void and of none Effect: But, if Default be made in the Payment of the said Five Hundred and Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings, in Part, or in the Whole, contrary to the Manner and Form aforesaid, that then it shall remain in full Force and Virtue. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the twelfth Day of May, in the twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, &c. and in the Year of our Lord 1772.

William Stroud, (L. S.)

Sealed and delivered (being
first legally stamped) in
Presence of

*Thomas Jackson,
William Wilkins.*

The next useful Precedent I shall lay before you is that of a Bond, generally signed by the Purchaser, when Goods are sold by Inch of Candle.

Tyro. Are Bonds of this Kind common?

Phil. They are, among the Merchants in London, particularly the East-India Company, when they want to dispose of any Cargo of Goods speedily, for then they generally sell them by Inch of Candle; that is, they expose them to public Sale, and the highest Bidder is to have them; in order to which, the Goods are divided into Parcels, called Lots, and Tickets are printed and dispersed upon the Exchange, and elsewhere, giving Notice of the Day of Sale, and what Quantity the Lots contain, and at what Price each Lot will be set up, with the Advance to be observed in bidding. During the Time of bidding for any Lot, a Piece of Wax Candle is burning, about an Inch long; and he who bids last at the Time the Candle goes out, has the Lot: And,

if two should chance to be bidding at the same Time, the Lot, to prevent Disputes, is again set up, and the last Bidder has it, and must stand to the Bargain, whether good or bad; for which Reason, before another Lot is set up, he signs a Bond to the following Purpose:

A Bond of Goods sold by Inch of Candle.

Know all Men, by these Presents, that I Thomas Green, on the Date hereof, do confess and acknowledge to have bought of John Cook, at a public Sale by the Candle, Lot No. 78, containing, as by the printed Tickets appear, 6 Casks of Madder, to be accepted and taken at the Price aforesaid, in the like Quality and Condition as now they are in and shall rise, good or bad, without Exception, and without any Abatement, for or in respect of any Fault or Defect whatsoever. And I the said Thomas Green, for myself, my Executors, and Assigns, do covenant, promise, and agree, to and with the said John Cook, his Executors or Assigns, by these Presents, that I, the said Thomas Green, my Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall and will, well and truly pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said John Cook, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, the full and entire Sum of One Hundred Pounds Ten Shillings of lawful Money of Great-Britain, which the said Goods shall amount unto, at the Rate and Price agreed upon aforesaid, at or in the now Dwelling-House or Shop of James Huggins (before I shall receive the said Goods, or any Part or Parcel thereof, into my Custody or Possession) in the Manner and Form following: One Half of the said Sum on the 20th Day of May, and the other Moiety on the 6th of June following; and then to receive and take away the said Goods out of the House or Warehouses wherein now they are, at my own proper Cost and Charges, without any Delay, Pretence, or Pretences, to the contrary whatsoever. And for the true Performance of all and singular the Premises, and due Payment, in Manner and Form aforesaid, I
do

do bind myself, my Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, unto the said John Cook, his Executors, and Assigns, in the Sum of Fifty Pounds of lawful Money of Great-Britain, firmly, by these Presents, to be paid unto the said John Cook, his Executors, or Assigns, immediately after any Default made contrary to the true Intent and Meaning of these Presents. And, furthermore, upon any such Default made, I do, by these Presents, fully and absolutely, for myself, my Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, remise, release, and for ever quit claim, and discharge, unto the said John Cook, his Executors, and Assigns, all and singular my Right, Title, Interest, Benefit, Claim, and Demand whatsoever, of, in, and unto the said Goods, or any Part or Parcel thereof, which I ever had, and which I, my Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall, or may have, claim, challenge, or demand, for or by Reason, Occasion, Force, or Virtue, by or in respect of this present Sale or Agreement. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal. Dated the 8th of May, in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, King of Great-Britain, and in the Year of our Lord God 1772.

Thomas Green.

Signed, sealed, and delivered,
(being first duly stamped)
in Presence of

William Thomson,

Richard Dunford.

Another useful Precedent is a general Release, given to prevent any future Demands for past Transactions.

Tyro. Wherein does it differ from a Receipt?

Philo. A general Release is a more ample Discharge or Acquittance than a Receipt, and granted on some special Occasions. It must be signed and delivered before Two Witnesses at least, and is of the Form following:

A Ge-

A General Release.

Know all Men, by these Presents, That I Paul Sheldon have remised, released, and for ever quitted claim, and by these Presents do, for me, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, remise, release, and for ever quit claim, unto Charles James, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, all and all Manner of Actions, Cause and Causes of Actions, Suits, Bills, Bonds, Writings, Obligations, Debts, Dues, Duties, Accompts, Sum and Sums of Money, Judgments, Executions, Extents, Quarrels, Controversies, Trespasses, Damages, and Demands whatsoever, both in Law and Equity, or otherwise howsoever, which against the said Charles James I ever had, now have, and which I, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, shall or may have, claim, challenge, or demand, for or by reason or means of any Matter, Cause, or Thing, from the Beginning or the World, to the Day of the Date of these Presents. In Witness whereof, I have hereunto put my Hand and Seal, the Sixth Day of May, in the Year of our Lord 1772.

Paul Sheldon (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered,
(being first duly stamped)
in Presence of

Thomas White,

James Watts.

Letters of Licence and Composition are, also, granted by Merchants to their Debtors; and, therefore, it will be necessary to give you a Precedent of that Kind.

Tyro. What is the Nature of a Letter of Licence and Composition?

Philo. It is an Instrument or Writing granted to a Debtor by his Creditors, giving him Respite and Time for Payment of his Debts, and, in the mean time,

Time, Liberty to go about and attend upon his Business, without any Molestation, Suit, or Arrest, and is then called a Letter of Licence: But, if the Creditors not only grant Respite and Time of Payment, but also Abatement, then this Instrument is called a Letter of Licence and Composition. The following is a Specimen of this Kind.

A Letter of Licence and Composition.

To all People to whom this present Writing shall come, We, whose Names are here-under subscribed, and Seals affixed, Creditors of Joseph Anderson, Merchant, send greeting. Whereas the said Joseph Anderson is indebted unto us his said Creditors in several Sums of Money, and is, through Losses and Misfortunes, perfectly unable to pay and satisfy us our whole Debts, we do therefore hereby declare, That every one of us who shall subscribe and seal these Presents, shall and will, and hereby do, give free Leave and Licence for the said Joseph Anderson, together with his Goods, to go, come, and abide amongst us, for the Space of six Months, to be computed from the Date hereof, without our, or any of our Let, Trouble, Suit, Arrest, or other Disturbance whatsoever. And further, That, if the said Joseph Anderson, his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, shall, within the Space of six Months aforesaid, pay, or cause to be paid unto us, for, and in respect of the several Debts owing unto us, Ten Shillings in the Pound, then we, the said Creditors, and every one of us, shall and will accept the same, in full of the Debt and Debts to us severally owing; and shall and will give unto him or them general Acquittances and Releases from us, and every one of us. In Witness whereof we have hereunto set our Hands and Seals, the 12th of May, 1772.

Signed, sealed, and delivered, (being first legally stamped) in Presence of	<i>Thomas Tubbs.</i> (L. S.)
	<i>Jacob Wilkins.</i> (L. S.)
	<i>Abram Craft.</i> (L. S.)
	<i>Samuel Jacobs.</i> (L. S.)

Charles James.
Thomas Hacket.

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A Letter of Attorney is often useful among Merchants, and therefore a Form of that Instrument will be necessary.

Tyro. What is the Nature of a Letter of Attorney?

Philo. A Letter of Attorney is an Instrument or Writing, whereby a Merchant, or any other Person, impowers another to sue for and recover Debts, freight Ships, make Contracts, and act and do in his Absence whatever he could or would do himself, were he personally present; and is of the following Form:

A Letter of Attorney.

KNOW all Men, by these Presents, that I Daniel Watson, of London, Merchant, have named and constituted, and, by these Presents, do name, ordain, appoint, and make Christopher Drake my true and faithful Attorney, for me, and in my Name, and to my Use, to demand, sue for, recover, and receive, of George Wright, the Sum of Thirty-five Pounds, to me due and owing by and from the said George Wright; giving and hereby granting unto my said Attorney, my full Power and Authority to use and exercise all such Acts, Things, and Devices in the Law, as shall be necessary for recovering of the said Debt, and to make and give Acquittances, or other Discharges, in my Name; and generally to do and execute in the Premises, as fully as I myself might or could do, being personally present; ratifying, confirming, and allowing all and whatsoever my said Attorney shall lawfully do, or cause to be done therein, by Virtue of these Presents. In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal. Dated the 20th of May, 1772.

Daniel Watson. (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered,
(being first legally stamped)
in Presence of

William Binstead.

John Thomas.

A Seaman's Letter of Attorney.

KNOW all Men, by these Presents, That I William Ashford, Mariner, at present belonging to his Majesty's Ship the Ipswich, for divers good Causes and Considerations me thereunto moving, have, and, by these Presents, do make my trusty Friend, Henry Jameson, of London, Grocer, my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my Name, and for my Use, to ask, demand, and receive, of and from the Right Honourable the Treasurer or Paymasters of his Majesty's Navy, and the Commissioners of Prize-Money, and whom else it may concern, as well all such Wages, and Pay, Bounty-Money, Prize-Money, and all other Sum and Sums of Money whatsoever, as now are, and which hereafter shall and may be due or payable unto me; also, all such Pensions, Salaries, Smart-Money, and all Money and Things whatsoever, which now are, or, at any Time hereafter, shall or may be due to me, for my Service, or otherwise, in any one of his Majesty's Ships, Frigates, or Vessels; giving, and hereby granting unto my said Attorney full and whole Power, to take, pursue, and follow such legal Ways and Courses, for the Recovery, Receiving, Obtaining, and discharging upon the said Sum or Sums of Money, or any of them, as I myself might or could do, were I personally present; and I do hereby ratify, allow, and confirm, all and whatever my said Attorney shall lawfully do, or cause to be done, in and about the Execution of the Premises, by Virtue of these Presents. In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, this second Day of June, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-two.

William Ashford. (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, and delivered,
(being first legally stamped)
in Presence of

Thomas Hassel, Capt.

William Thomas, Capt. Clerk.

A Conditional Bill of Credit.

Whereas Samuel Dood, Merchant, hath undertaken to pay for me Andrew Oliver, of London, Merchant, or for my Use, unto John Frost, of Rotterdam; the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds of lawful British Money, on or before the 24th of June next; now these Presents witness, That I the said Andrew Oliver do hereby, for myself, my Executors, and Administrators, promise and agree to and with the said Samuel Dood, that on producing an Acquittance under the Hand of the said John Frost, for the said Five Hundred Pounds, or any other Writing shewing the Certainty of the Payment of the said Money, and on Delivery thereof to me, that then I, my Executors, or Administrators, shall and will, immediately upon Receipt of the same, pay, or cause to be paid, unto the said Samuel Dood, the lawful Money of Great-Britain he has paid for me, and Five Pounds over and above the said Sum, as a Gratification for his Trouble in this Affair. And for the sure Payment thereof, I do hereby bind myself, my Executors, and Administrators, by these Presents. In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the 20th Day of May, in the Year of our Lord 1772.

The Form of a Will.

In the Name of God. Amen.

I Thomas Harrison, of Lewes, in the County of Suffex, Widower, being of perfect Mind and Memory, make this my last Will and Testament. First, It is my Desire to be buried in my own Parish Church of Lewes aforesaid, at the Discretion of my Executor hereafter named; and with regard to my Estate, I give and bequeath of it as follows:

Imprimis. I bequeath to my Cousin John Harrison, of Lewes aforesaid, One Hundred Pounds, and Twenty Pounds to buy him Mourning.

Item.

Item. I bequeath to Sarah Harrison, Sister of the above John Harrison, the Sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, with Twenty Pounds to purchase Mourning.

Item. To my God-daughter Sarah Shelby, Daughter of John Shelby, of Lewes aforesaid, I bequeath Fifty Pounds.

Item. To my eldest Daughter, Charlotte Harrison, I bequeath Five Thousand Pounds, together with the House I now live in, with all the Plate, Furniture, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging.

Item. I give and bequeath to my second Daughter, Jane Harrison, the Sum of Five Thousand Pounds, together with the House and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, situated in Lewes aforesaid, and now in Possession of John Crosby, Esq. Tenant at Will.

Item. To my youngest Daughter, Elizabeth Harrison, I bequeath Five Thousand Pounds, together with my House at New-Shoreham, in said County of Sussex, together with all its Appurtenances; now in the Possession of Joseph Hervey, Esq. Tenant at Will.

Item. The Residue and Remainder of my Estate, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, with all my Stock in the public Funds, India Bonds, Arrears in Rent, with all other Properties of what Kind soever, to me appertaining, I give, devise, and bequeath to my Son John Harrison, whom I constitute and appoint the whole and sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament. And I do hereby utterly revoke, disavow, and disannul, all former Bequests, Wills, and Legacies, by me heretofore in any wise left or made; declaring, ratifying, and confirming this, and no other, to be my last Will and Testament. In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal this second Day of June,

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in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-two.

Thomas Harrison, (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, published, and declared, by the within-named Testator, Thomas Harrison, to be his last Will and Testament, in Presence of us, who have subscribed our Names in presence of the Testator, and of each other,

*James Fervise,
John Groves,
William Tash.*

Note, Three Witnesses are necessary to a Will, if it concerns a real Estate: But, if the Estate be only personal, two are sufficient. It is not necessary that Wills should be made on stamped Paper.

D I A L O G U E XVIII.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REDUCED TO THOSE OF ENGLAND.

Philo. **A**S you will often have Occasion, in real Business, to reduce foreign Weights and Measures into those known and used in England, I have added the two following Tables; the first for Weights, and the second for Measures; which will render the necessary Operations of this Reduction very easy and familiar,

TABLE

T A B L E I.

Foreign Weights reduced to English.

In this Table the Avoirdupois Pound, which is made the Standard, is divided into ten thousand equal Parts. Upon this Principle the following Table is computed; it having been found, by very accurate Experiments, that the Weights used at the Places set down in the Table bear the following Proportions to the English Avoirdupois Pound.

The Pound at	Pounds Avoirdupois.
Abbeville makes	1.0989
Ancona	0.7800
Amsterdam	1.1111
Antwerp	1.0460
Aquila	0.7125
Avignon	0.8928
Bologna	0.8000
Bordeaux	0.0989
Bruges	1.0204
Burgoin	1.0989
Calabria	0.7300
Calais	0.9345
Dantzick	0.8620

N. B. A Lispound is 16 Dantzick Pounds, a Shipound 20 Lispounds.

The Pound at	Pounds Avoirdupois.
Dieppe	1.0989
Ferrara	0.7500
Flanders	0.9433
Florence	0.7800
Frankfort	1.1313
Geneva	1.0700
Genoa { Suttle	0.7125
{ Grofs	0.7000
Hamburgh	1.0865
Holland	1.0526

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The Pound at *Pounds Avoirdupois.*

Leghorn	0.7500
Leipsick	1.1061
Lisbon	1.1350
Lucca	0.708
Lyons	{ Com Wt. 0.9345
	{ Silk Wt. 1.0204
	{ Cust. Wt. 1.1111
Marseilles	0.8928
Milan	0.7000
Mirandola	0.7500
Naples	1.7100
Nurenburch	1.1363
Paris	1.1235
Placentia	0.7200
Prague	1.2048
Rouen	{ Viscount 1.1428
	{ Com. Wt. 1.1089
Rochelle	0.8928
Rome	0.774
Seville	0.9259
Thouloufe	0.8928
Turin	0.8202

Turkey	{	The Batman, qt. 2400 dr.	<i>lb. Avoird.</i> 16.0000
		The Oak, qt. 43 oz.	2.4375
		The Rotula, qt. 100 dr.	0.6666

Such are the true Proportions between the English and foreign Weights; but, in Practice at the Custom-house, there are a few Variations: for the Weights of Dantzick, Germany, Holland and Italy, are there supposed to bear the following Proportions to those of England.

A Pound at *Pounds Avoirdupois.*

Dantzick makes	0.9600
Germany	{ the 106 Pounds 112.0000
	{ the Pound 1.0566
Holland	{ the 104 Pounds 112.0000
	{ the Pound 1.0769
Italy, the Pound	0.7500

Tyro.

Tyro. This Table is, I think, very plain; but should be glad if you would give me an Example or two of its Use in Practice.

Philo. Very readily: Suppose your Correspondent at Seville transmits you a small Parcel of Goods, weighing 90*lb.* according to the Weight used in that City, and you are desirous of knowing how many Pounds Avoirdupois are contained in that Parcel: Here the Proportion is, as 1*lb.* Avoirdupois is to 0.9259, the Weight of a Seville Pound, so is 90 to the Answer.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 0.9259 \\
 \hline
 90 \\
 83.3310 \\
 16 \text{ Oz. in a Pound.} \\
 \hline
 1986 \\
 331 \\
 \hline
 5.296 \\
 16 \text{ Dra'ms in an Ounce.} \\
 \hline
 1776 \\
 296 \\
 \hline
 4.736
 \end{array}$$

83*lb.* 5 Oz. 4.736 Drams.

Hence you perceive, that, in order to reduce foreign Weight into English, you have nothing more to do than to multiply the tabular Number by the Quantity; and the Product will be the Answer in Pounds and decimal Parts of a Pound. And as reducing foreign Weights to English is only the Converse of the former, therefore, if the Quantity of Avoirdupois Pounds be divided by the tabular Number answering to any Place, the Quotient will be the Number of Pounds the given Quantity of Goods will make at that Place.

Example.

Suppose I send 1720 Pounds of any Commodity to Leghorn, how many Pounds of the Weight of that City are contained in that Quantity.

$$\begin{array}{r}
 .75 \overline{)1720} \overline{)2293.3} \\
 \underline{150} \\
 220 \\
 \underline{150} \\
 .700 \\
 \underline{675} \\
 .250 \\
 \underline{225} \\
 .250 \\
 \underline{225} \\
 35
 \end{array}$$

Answer. 2293 Pounds, and something more than three-tenths of a Pound.

T A B L E II.

Foreign Measures reduced to English.

THE following Table exhibits the Proportions between the English Ell, which is here the Standard, and the Measures of different Countries :

The Ell at Amsterdam makes .5900 Ell English.

Antwerp	.6000
Arras	.6060
Bruges	.6097
Colen	.4807
Dantzick	.7228
Emden	.4850
Franckfort	.492
Hamburgh	.4850
Lille	.6024
Lubec	.5000

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The Ell at	Maeſtricht	.6369	Ell Engliſh.
	Nurenburgh	.5747	
	Vienna	.6869	
The Auln at	Calais	.6369	
	Lions	.9836	
	Paris	1.0526	
	Rouen	.9708	
	Rochelle	.9778	
	Toulouſe	.9334	
The Brace at	Florence	.4901	
	Leghorn	.5000	
	Lucca	.5000	
	Madeira	.9681	
	Milan	{ Silk .4347	
		{ Linen .5000	
	Venice	{ Silk .5102	
		{ Linen .5555	
The Vare in	Andaluſia	.7339	
	Caſtile	.7407	
	Granada	.7332	
	Liſbon	1.0000	
	Seville	.7407	
The Palm at	Genoa	.2079	
The Aſhin at	Moscow	.6200	
The Cane at	Barcelona	1.4035	
	Marſeilles	1.7000	
	Rome	1.7875	
	Saragoſa	1.8181	
	Valentia	.8247	

There are ſome Variations, in the Cuſtom-Houſe Practice, from a few of the above Meaſures.

Flanders and	{ The Alm, or Ell Flemiſh	.6000
Holland.	{ with Allowance of 2 per Cent.	
Germany and	{ The Aulm, or Ell	.5000.
Eaſt Country.	{ with Allowance of 2 per Cent.	

The Aſhin of Moscow	.5700
The Pyke of Turkey	.4333

Tyro.

Tyro. There is no Occasion for giving you any Trouble with regard to Examples here : The Use of this Table is evidently the same as the preceding ; and I will form Questions myself, and deduce their Answers, till both the Tables are very familiar.

D I A L O G U E XIX.

QUESTIONS for EXERCISING the MIND in different
Parts of ARITHMETICAL COMPUTATION.

Philo. **I** INTEND, my dear Tyro, to finish these Dialogues, which form an Introduction to Trade and Commerce, with some Questions, as an Exercise for your leisure Hours. I have, indeed, already given you several at the Conclusion of most of the Rules in Arithmetic ; but the following form a miscellaneous Series, not adapted to any one Rule in general, but rather to several considered jointly.

Tyro. It is a pleasing Circumstance, that you have not only taken Care, in the Course of these Dialogues, to explain every Difficulty ; but also provided for my future Studies, when I shall not enjoy the Happiness of asking you the Questions I could wish : and you may depend upon my Care in studying them continually, and not rest satisfied with being able to solve them ; I will also endeavour to understand the Reasons on which these Solutions are founded, in order to extend them to all similar Questions.

Philo. I intended to have requested you to pursue that Method. Believe, Tyro, it is the only one that can be followed, in order to satisfy your own Mind, and procure the good Opinion of others.

Quest. I. A certain Island contains 36 Counties, each County 37 Parishes, each Parish 38 Families, and each Family 39 Persons. What are the Number

ber of Parishes, Families, and Persons, in the whole Island?

Answer, 1332 Parishes, 50616 Families, 1974024 Persons.

2. A Piece of Wood, 1 Foot 2 Inches thick, 3 Feet 4 Inches broad, and 5 Feet 6 Inches long, is to be cut into small Cubes like Dies, each of which is to be a Quarter of an Inch every Way. Into how many Dies may the whole be resolved?

Answer, 2365440 Dies.

3. Suppose I borrow of my Friend 1302 Guineas, when they are valued at 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* how many must I pay him, when they are valued at 1*l.* 1*s.*?

Answer, 1333 Guineas.

4. A cubic Foot of Water weighs 76 Pounds Troy, and Air is 860 Times lighter than Water. What is the Weight of a cubic Foot of Air?

Answer, 1 oz. 1 dwt. 5 gr.

5. The mean Time of a Luration, that is, from new Moon to new Moon, is 29 Days, 12 Hours, 44 Minutes, and 3 Seconds; and a Julian Year consists of 365 Days 6 Hours. How many Lunations are contained in 19 Julian Years?

Answer, 235, and 1 Hour, 28 Min. 15 Sec. over.

6. What Number of Changes may be rung upon 12 Bells?

Changes

Changes upon	2 Bells	2
on	3 Bells	.6
on	4 Bells	24
on	5 Bells	120
on	6 Bells	720
on	7 Bells	5040
on	8 Bells	40320
on	9 Bells	362880
on	10 Bells	3628800
on	11 Bells	39916800
<i>Answer,</i> on	12 Bells	479001600

7. In what Time may all the Changes on 12 Bells be rung, allowing two Strokes in a Second of Time?

Answer, 91 Years, 26 Days.

8. There are two Inclosures, of the same Circumference, that is, inclosed with the same Number of Pales of equal Breadth; but one of them is a Square, whose Side is 125 Feet, and the other an Oblong, or long Square, 124 Feet in Breadth, and 126 Feet in Length. Which of these two is the greater Close?

Answer. The Square, by 1 Foot.

9. The General of an Army distributes 15*l.* 19*s.* 2½*d.* among 4 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, and 60 common Soldiers, in the following Manner: Every Captain is to have three Times as much as a Lieutenant, and every Lieutenant twice as much as a common Soldier. What are their several Shares?

	<i>L.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Answer,</i> The Share of a Captain	1	0	4½
of a Lieutenant	0	6	9½
of a Soldier	0	3	4¾

10. In the Mint of England, a Pound of Gold, *i. e.* 11 oz. of pure Gold, and 1 oz. of Alloy, is coined

coined into 44 Guineas and a Half. What is the Value of a Pound of pure Gold, supposing the Alloy to be worth nothing?

Answer, 50*l.* 19*s.* 5½*d.*

11. A certain Steeple projected upon the level Ground a Shadow to the Distance of 57 Yards, when a four-foot Staff, erected perpendicularly, cast a Shadow of 5 Feet 6 Inches. What is the Height of the Steeple?

Answer, 41 Yards, 1 Foot, 4 Inches.

12. If I pay 7*s.* 6*d.* for the Carriage of 3 Cwt. 40 Miles, what must I pay for the Carriage of 5 Cwt. 60 Miles?

Answer, 18*s.* 9*d.*

13. If a square Pipe, 4 Inches and 5 Lines wide, will discharge a certain Quantity of Water in one Hour's Time, in what Time will another square Pipe, 1 Inch and 2 Lines wide, discharge the same Quantity from the same Current?

Answer, 14 Hours, 19 Min. 54 Sec.

14. If 5 Oxen, or 7 Colts, will eat up the Grass of a Close in 87 Days, in what Time will 2 Oxen and 3 Colts eat up the same?

Answer, In 105 Days.

15. A certain Society collected among themselves a Sum amounting to 15 Pounds 5 Shillings and a Farthing, each contributing as many Farthings as there were Members in the whole Society. What was the Number of Members?

Answer, 121 Members.

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16. A Person begins the World with a certain Sum of Money, which he improved so well by Trade, that, at the Year's End, he found he had doubled his first Stock, except a Hundred Pounds laid out in common Expences. He went on in the same Manner, doubling the last Year's Stock, except a Hundred Pounds expended as before; and, at the End of three Years, found himself just three Times as rich as at first. What was his first Stock?

Answer, 140l.

17. An artful Servant agreed with his Master to serve him eleven Years, without any other Reward for his Service but the Produce of a Wheat-Corn for the first Year, and that Product to be sowed the second Year, and so on, from Year to Year, till the End of the Time. Allowing the Increase to be in a Ten-fold Proportion, what will the whole Quantity amount to, supposing 7680 Grains to fill a Pint?

Answer, 226056 $\frac{1}{8}$ Bushels.

18. A Merchant has the Lease of a House for 99 Years; and, being asked how much of it was expired, answered, that Two Thirds of the Time past was equal to Four Fifths of the Time to come. How many Years are past, and how many are yet to come?

Answer, 54 Years are past, and 45 to come.

F I N I S.



